THE ERIE OBSERVER.

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Erie Weekly Observer.

B. F. SLOAN, EDITOR.

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ROBERT S. HUNTER,
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PLAIN and Figured De Lain all wool, and other cheap De Lains at the store of S. JACKSON.

BLACK French Cloth from $2 to $6 per yard, for sale at S. JACKSON.

BLACK, Brown Green and Cadet mixed Broad Cloths at al prices for sale at S. JACKSON.

GREEN, Black, Morain; Clarit, Brown, and Blue French Mareno, for sale cheap at the Store of S. JACKSON.

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LADIES DRESS GOODS. The Ladies will find a good assortment, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, De Laine, Chamilion Lustre, Mohair Lustre, Alapachas of all colors, Ginghams, Calicos, &c. Just opened at GEO. SELDON & SON.

Geese Feathers Wanted.

150 Pounds of live Geese Feathers wanted, for which I wil pay half cash at my store on the corner opposite Brown's Hotel, G. B. WRIGHT.
Oct. 27.

ALPACA. any quantity Black Figured and plain changable Silk warp, changable mohair lustre &c., for sale by S. JACKSON.
Erie, et. 21.

Poetry and Miscellany.

I HAVE FOUND A VEIN OF GOLD.

BY MRS. C. W. DENISON.

I have found a vein of Gold,
By the valley green and old;
Where the sun smileth ever,
And the flower dieth never;
Where the sun is flinging glistening
Mantles on the hill-tops, listening
Late I stood,
By the rustling delicate fountain,
Weeping from the grey old mountain
Tears of blood,
As the red rays tinged their glowing
Drops, adown the rough rocks flowing,
So while listening,
There I found a vein of gold.

Not in Earth's deep bosom sleeping
Through her sluggish arteries creeping,
In her heart its taper burning,
In her gloom its charms inuring;
Not with knife, and spade and ladle;
Not with miner's pick and cradle,
Did I find this treasure golden,
By the valley green and olden.

In a simple cottage maiden,
With a soft-fleeced lambkin laden,
And bare feet
Gleaming on the carpet glossy
With the fresh young grass, her flossy
Yellow curls, by zephyrs lifted,
Shone like sparkling amber drifted
From the Baltic on its snow white
Banks that glitter by the moonlight;
In that sweet,
Gentle, loving, happy creature,
Angel-like in form and feature,
I have found a vein of gold.

Through her eyes my soul went glancing,
While the feigned sprites were dancing,
Brightly beaming
Many a nook I searched, till minded
They who dare the sun are blinded
By his gleaming.

O! a heart so rich and holy
Love and sweet devotion, lowly
As a little child that met
My spirit eyes! could I forget
Its gentle charms?
No! I thought, and soon I brought her
To my home beside the water,
And my arms
Daily clasp that guileless creature,
Angel-like in form and feature,
Still when old,
Dimmed by sorrow or unkindness,
Mute with grief or touched with blindness
Shall be my vein of gold.

A Marriage at St. Petersburgh.

BY MRS. E. F. ELLETT.*

A man of observing and acute intellect said in the eighteenth century of a Russian, then distinguished in France—"Cut open his vest, and you will feel his heart velvet." The sarcasm is less true at the present day than under Louis XV; but it has not lost all its point. Notwithstanding the elegance and polish of manners existing in Russian society, it hides in its bosom the corruption and egotism which civilization rather veils than effaces. In the tie of marriage—with which convenience has more to do than affection. Ambition and the passion for play are the chief moving causes among the noblesse of St. Petersburgh. When here and there, from the treacherous surface of society, some romantic or tragic incident surges into view, it excites, among the languid circles of the aristocracy less of interest than astonishment. The events on which the following sketch is founded—which have occured but recently—caused a general excitement in the capital. The fearful and unexpected denouncement—the mystery surrounding one of the persons concerned—and the silence observed with regard to a powerful and venerated name—contributed to invest the story with remarkable interest.

At a *bal costume*, given by the old and wealthy princess Belocelsky, the nobility and beauty of St. Petersburgh were assembled. Such stars as Madame Beckworonzoff—Olga Danilowsky, and the two Mademoiselles. Troubtekoi, were in the zenith of their glory, and shone on many dazzled worshippers. But one, newly risen, went to eclipse them all. One of the maids of honor to the Empress, a young girl of about eighteen, stood in the quadrille. On her the eyes of half the nobles and chevaliers were fixed. Her figure was well developed and exquisite in symmetery, and she possessed a beauty rare and highly esteemed in the northern capital. The women there have generally blue eyes and pale complexions, sometimes of marble whiteness, with blonde hair and slight figures. The abundant and raven locks of Marie K——, the clear brown of her cheeks, colored with the richest tint of sunset—her dark, expressive eyes, veiled by their long lashes, and shooting forth the most bewitching glances ever anon, filled all who looked at her with admiration. She had a naive and engaging manner—an arch softness—a piquant, in a word, a finished coquetry, that rendered her charms irresistible and gave her superiority over the divinities that had heretofore reigned in the saloons of the capital.

Mademoiselle K—— wore this evening, with a grace that could not be rivalled, the ancient national costume. The Russian bonnet formed the diadem, the cordage was of a brilliant gold color, and fastened by a knot of sapphires; the short skirt was of scarlet. Her hair was braided in several tresses, tied at the end with rosettes of silk and gold. She moved through the dance with a grace that enchanted everybody. When the music ceased at last, there was a movement among the group of youthful admirers, who had crowded to gaze upon her, and eager to claim the honor of her hand for the next quadrille. All drew back suddenly—A man of lofty and majestic figure superbly dressed, but not in any fanciful costume, came forward, and bowing gracefully, addressed Mademoiselle K——.

For the rest of the evening his attention was assiduous. No one else ventured to approach the beauty distinguished by the devotion of the Emperor. His eyes were perpetually fastened on her face with an expression of intense admiration; while Marie seemed, on her part insensible to his homage. She kept her eyes fixed on the ground, or raised them timidly only at intervals; and replied briefly and coldly to the conversation of her illustrious companion. Once only she changed countenance. It was when her glance fell on a young man standing at a little distance, and attentively regarding her.

This was Paul de B., one of the aid-de-camps of the Emperor, and her affianced husband.

The emotion betrayed in the quiet blush that rose to Marie's cheek, did not escape the attention of the Emperor; nor did he fail to perceive the young officer. The glances he saw exchanged gave a whole history to his quick perception.—He led the fair girl to a seat; he seated himself beside her; and Marie saw herself the envy of the brilliant circle that surrounded him. The sovereign adored by all—the man who excelled in beauty all others in the empire—was at her feet! Paul was no longer within sight; her worldly mother smiled upon her; her triumph was open and complete. Marie's heart beat high; a glow was on her cheek; the reign of vanity had commenced.

* An anecdote published in a recent French paper, which I have merely taken the liberty of throwing into a more dramatic form.—E. F. E.

When the young maid of honor left the saloon her imperial admirer himself conducted her. With downcast eyes, but often exultations at her heart, she passed through the gay circles that had seen her conquest. Just by the door stood Paul de B——. The eye of Marie for a moment rested on him; again she blushed; the young officer started forward—exclaiming—"Marie!" but drew back the next instant and was presently lost in the crowd.

Early the next morning Col. de B—— was announced at the door of Madame K——. Marie rose to meet him as he entered her boudoir. She was paler than the evening before, but even more exquisitely lovely. She smiled, and extended her hand, which the young man pressed passionately to her lips.

"My own Marie!" he murmured, as he seated himself at her feet, still holding her hand in his.

And the young girl replied to his epithets of endearment, bending fondly over him, till her raven curls touched his forehead.

"I must leave you, Marie!" at length said the officer."

"Leave me—Paul!" repeated the maiden.

"Yes—I have orders to depart immediately for Caucases."

The young girl grew pale as death; an exclamation o surprise died on her lips.

"Ah, Marie," murmured the lover, "it is hard to leave you; but I must serve my country, and fight her battles."

The maiden covered her face with her hands, and tears trickled through her slender fingers.

"Do not weep, love, but hope! I shall win glory and honors. One thing I ask before I depart; a lock of that silken hair to wear upon my heart. I ask it not as a gage of love; but as a sacred symbol, as a rememberance of the friend of my childhood—for such you are, Marie; as a relic for the pilgrim; a talisman for the soldier. It will secure my safety and be a pledge of victory."

Without saying a word, Marie took up the scissors, severed one of her glossy ringlets, and gave it to her lover. He placed the precious gift in his bosom. And it seemed in truth a talisman, to bring success to the arms of the young officer. While the intrepidity, courage and heroism he displayed in fighting the Emperor's battles, won him the highest military honors; and a fame that shed lustre even on the proud name of his ancient house—he never received a wound. Eighteen months afterwards he returned to St. Petersburgh—wearing on his breast the cross of St. Anne—and the treasured lock with which he never parted, next his heart.

A year and a half had passed. Two young officers were walking along the principal street of the capitol.—One of them was Paul de B——, just returned from Caucasus; the other, an officer of the chasseures of finland. The face of the former wore an expression of disquiet and pain; but his lip was curled in generous scorn.

"It were base," he said, after a few moments of agitated silence, "to heed such a rumor, or suffer a thought of suspicion to divide us for a moment. Marie false!—Nay—might she not call me faithless, since I have been two hours in St. Petersburgh, and am not already at her feet!"

"Listen first," replied the other. "I'll tell you no more than myself witnessed. It is not many weeks since I was on service at Tsarskoe Selo, when the court was there. I was walking through the Chinese garden, and passing close by a thick arbor, I heard voices within.—One was that of a man, and by turns supplicating and commanding; the other a female's [illegible] ger, though in low accents. [illegible] the secrets of personages who might be, for aught I knew too high to render knowledge consistent with my safety I turned my step in another direction. A moment after, I saw a tall figure, whose majestic proportions could not be mistaken, wrapped in a uniform cloak, with a military cap drawn closely over his face, emerge from the arbor and go out by one of the side-paths. On the other side a young girl, pale and violently agitated, with face half covered by the handkerchief she held to her eyes, went forth slowly. I recognised Mademoiselle K——."

"Enough!" exclaimed Paul de B——, faintly; and his friend started to perceive the terrible effect of his words. His lips were were parted with a forced smile, that betrayed the agony of his soul. He said no more, but wrung the hand of the officer of chasseurs, and then waving his hand in token that he would not be followed turned abruptly down another street. It was that leading to the house of Madame K.

Once more the lover, long separated from his betrothed, stood in her presence. Marie was seated on a fauteuil, her fair head leaning on her hand. Her dark curls fell loosened on her neck. There was an air of languor and dejection about her, that imparted a more touching interest to her beauty. She started up at the sound of Col. de B——'s name, and with a cry of joy towards him, extending her hand with the English familiarity introduced within a few years into Russian manners. The officer bowed without speaking; his courage failed him. Marie saw that he was agitated, and trembled also.

At length Paul, recovering his self-possession by a strong effort, addressed her:

"Listen Marie," he said in a low voice. "You know well the love I have borne you. A look, a smile from you, was to me a treasure for which I would have given my heart's blood. When I left you for Caucases you gave me a lock of hair; I placed it upon my heart, and it rendered me invulnerable. Yes, it pleased God to give effect to this superstition of love. For me—you have been—not a woman—graceful—though liable to err; but an angel glorious, beautiful and pure as the angels of heaven. To believe you other than this—to tear from your name that crown of reverence and worship with which I have encircled it, would be to renounce all faith, all hope; it would be to die!"

While he spoke, the eyes of the young man were fastened mournfully on Mademoiselle K. She was deadly pale, and trembling violently, grasped the arm of the fauteuil for support. The face of Paul wore the expression of one who, in agony and despair, makes a last appeal. One condemned, and about to die on the scaffold, might have looked thus.

"Tell me," he said, quickly, in tones hoarse with emotion, "tell me now, if you will, if you can, are you worthy to become my wife?"

There was an instant's pause. A dreadful struggle was in Marie's breast. She raised her large dark eyes proudly to the face of her lover. They flashed fire.—"Who is it," she exclaimed, "who dares to doubt me?" Whence these base suspicions?"

"I have no doubt of you, Marie, on the vague rumors abroad in the city. I scorned to listen to the calumnies raised against you. But one who is my friend, and could only speak truth, saw you with the Emperor in the garden at Tsarskoe, and heard words of love, and saw you weep. Was it you he saw, Marie? He may have been mistaken; tell me, was it you?"

"It was —— ——, Paul," answered the young girl.

"And the Emperor's words—and those tears ——"

"I deny not," said Marie, crimsoning to the forehead, "that he has pursued me with love. I did consent to meet him at Tsarskoe Selo. But I loved you, Paul! and his suit was hateful to me. He was repulsed!"

"Marie, remember my life, and more than my life, hangs on your words. Swear to me," and he drew from his bosom, a small crucifix of gold, suspended by a ribbon, to his neck, "swear to me, upon this crucifix, that you are innocent!"

Pale as death, Mademoiselle K. stood silent.

"Swear!" cried the officer, in a terrible voice. "Or must I believe——"

"Oh, Paul! believe nothing, but that I love you—wildly, devotedly!" exclaimed the young girl, falling on her knees.

"Swear, then, that you are innocent!" presisted Col. de B——.

"I swear it!" said Marie, grasping the crucifix, and pressing it convulsively to her lips.

"Forgive me, my own Marie!" cried the young man, kneeling at her feet, and covering her hand with tears and kisses.

Some days after, there was a marriage at the Cathedral de Cazan. This vast edifice, built in 1800, on the model, as was ridiculously maintained, of St. Peter's at Rome, is, if not the most elegant, the richest and most frequented of the one hundred and forty-six churches of the capital. It was here that the Emperor and Empress performed, in the nuptial ceremony that united the aid-de-camp and the maid of honor, the offices *mere assise*. This august patronage was the highest token of favor the imperial pair could bestow on the bride and bridegroom. Yet, notwithstanding the splendor of the pageant hardly one of the assemblage who witnessed it could get rid of an impression of gloomy anxiety, in observing the abstracted air of Col. de B——, and the extreme paleness of the bride. When the newly married pair, after having drunk of the same cup, according to the ceremonies of a Greek marriage, were to walk thrice, hand in hand, around the altar, to signify the union and fidelity with which they are to walk the same path in life, it was noticed that the bride's strength failed her. She was obliged to lean upon her mother, and supported by her, to go through this touching formality.

La Porte Sainte, closed for an instant, was now opened, and the bishop advanced to bestow on the young pair the nuptial benediction. The bride's face assumed a strange expression. Her eyes, wide open as if in terror, gazed wildly on the extended hands, the golden robe, the floating hair, and long, white beard of the priest; her white lips moved convulsively, and tottering, she fell back in a swoon.

The members of her own family and her husband's crowded instantly around her. In a few moments consciousness returned. Madame K.. who supported her daughter in her arms, whispered in her ear, and Marie, by a strong effort, recovered her calmness. She stood up, smiled, and made excuse for the weakness that had been overcome by so trying a scene. The bridal procession then left the church.

A splendid ball was given the same evening, in honor of the bride. It was attended by the most brilliant of the aristocracy of St. Petersburgh. Marie de B—— was radiant in her bridal dress, and her mother all smiles and triumph. The grave and pensive looks of Col. de B—— did not escape observation.

When the evening was far advanced, Madame L. herself led her daughter from the salon, and returning soon after, signified to the Colonel that he might follow her.—The dancing continued. A polonaise was danced by the Prince Viazynsky and the beautiful lady Benkendoff, that enchanted all the spectators by its garceful figures, and called forth repeated expressions of admiration.—Suddenly a long, wild, piercing shriek startled the whole assembly. It came from the bridal apartment: several of the guests rushed thither, followed by the terrified Mad[illegible] but was easily forced open. All recoiled in horror from the sight that presented itself.

Marie de B., still in her bridal dress, the veil and pearls entangled in her long black hair, that escaping from its fastening, streamed in disorder over her shoulders—lay on the floor, weltering in her blood. The Colonel stood over hear her, grasping the dagger in his hand. His face was ghastly pale, his eyes rigidly open, and staring; his features frightfully distorted. When he saw Madame de K., who shrieked at the sight of her daughter, he started forward, seized her arm, and dragged her close to the body.

"There—Madame—there!" he exclaimed,—"you knew of this fair work! It is your doings! She—your daughter—has confessed all!"

The tragic mystery was solved. Madame K. had urged the marriage of her daughter with Col. de B, to hide the consequences of her intrigue with the Emperor.—Even the oath taken by Marie could not keep suspicion from the Colonel's mind, when he saw her strange behavior at the church. At his questioning she had confessed the truth.

The affair was not brought before the ordinary criminal tribunal, to be afterward examined by the Governor-General. Col. de B. did not undergo a regular trial; there were State reasons why he should not. He was sent once more to Caucasus—the region that has been called the *succursale de la Riberie*. He is still there, to remain probably till some Circassian ball puts an end to a life secretly doomed.

The bride recovered, almost by a miracle, from her wound, thanks to the German surgeon in the Emperor's service. She has left St. Petersburgh with her family, to retire into an obscurity, the mystery of which no one has yet been able to penetrate.

Such are some of the private memories of courts and sovereigns!

WOMEN VS. LADIES.

What blundering, miserable work folks make of it when they endeavor to elevate things by giving them new or affected titles! What vulgarity is equal to the thrice sodden vulgarity of "*refinement?*" We think it was Dickens who complained that there was no longer any boys in England, that "the boys went out with George the Third." A similar calamity has befallen us in America. We have no longer any *women*—or, at least, no acknowledged specimens of that interesting portion of the human race. The women have gone, extinct, (according to the popular phraseology,) and have been superceded by "ladies!" Alack-a-day for the change!—We regard woman as the "noblest work of God;" but a "lady" at he highest pitch of perfection, is only the noblest work of a French milliner. Just apply the term, for example, as well to the highest as the lowest grades of the gentler sex, and the ludicrous absurdity of its use will make you chary of the word forever after. A person wishing to see the female wares in a prison, was answered by the jailor—"Sir, we have no *ladies* here at present." A clergyman discoursing of the religious inclinations of woman, enquired with much emphasis—"Who were the last at the cross? Ladies. Who were the first at the sepulchre? Ladies." *Ladies?* God forbid! —*Boston Post*

New Brunswick Wishing to be Annexed.

While one section of the country looks upon the disunion of the States as a cure for political evils, another part of the continent considers union with them a panacea for those which they are subjected to. Canada has openly espoused a union with the United States, Jamaica has given several intimations of that kind, and now we have New Brunswick openly proposing it. There was an important debate in the New Brunswick Colonial Parliament on the 5th, instant, on the "state of the province," in the course of which Mr. End made a glowing picture of the desolation and ruin of the country which he attributed to the Colonial policy of the mother country, and openly advocated annexation to the United States as the remedy. He treats the "*gagging despatch*" of the Colonial Minister as a hoax. The St. John *Morning News* expresses the opinion that a majority of Annexationists will be returned to the next Parliament.

IN A WORRY.

Some people seem only to *worry* out existence. They have all external means of enjoyment, yet they are never at ease. A lady of this character, whose ability to procure herself every outward enjoyment was fully within her reach, was lately congratulated upon her freedom from all vexations and annoying trials. "Why," said she, "I am full of trouble. I am always in a 'worry' about Sam; when he returns from sea I can enjoy nothing, because I know he is going again; when he is at sea, I am always expecting to hear he is dead, or cast on some desolate island." Yet "Sam" was not her husband, but an adopted nephew, upon whom so much sympathy was lavished.

Another friend I could name is always tried or "worried" with her domestic troubles. "Bridget got up late," or "Sally goes out too often," or "Ned is becoming a careless driver," and between seeking comfort and finding it, life becomes a very wearisome affair, and is entirely fretted away in relating troubles that have been lived over. What a pity it is that we are so forgetful of the great laws of inward peace as to brood over the past, talk about its evils, and thus make them ever present to our thoughts. There was much in the philosophy of an old divine, who said, "When I have lived over a trouble, I try to use it aright, and then forget it. When my domestics plague my wife, I always pat her on the shoulder and turn the conversation;—for surely the trial of *enduring* was enough at the time; I want no omnipresent troubles."

Then there is another class who are always "worried" about what no human foresight can prevent. An East wind, a hot day, a sudden shower, a dense fog, or a heavy dew, all alike vex them. Allowing such things to prey on the spirits, makes us very disagreeable companions. Who would select such an one for a traveling friend?—who would take such an *one for life?* When a man considers how much his comfort is concerned with his wife's temper, how she leads him through life's rough places with a violent or gentle hand, before he chooses his future destiny let him consider. The embryo of a woman is often seen in the child;—petulant, ungovernable, indulged children do not always rise above the natural propensities of early years when they arrive at womanhood;—neither does the surly, rough lad often become the agreeable gentleman. Yet upon the disposition to meet the every day discipline of life depends all our enjoyment. A calm, trusting spirit, a forebearing, hopeful temper, a countenance where smiles predominate; who would fear to unite with such an one? The happiest effect upon a whole life often follows a well-matched pair. The mild and amiable graces will blunt the rough edges and the awkward manners of one nearest our hearts, for the magic influence of sympathy is electric, and assimulation often produces the admirable traits we come in contact with, and a likeness is impreceptibly stamped upon the character. It has been said (I know not how truly,) that gazing upon the benign expression of the portrait of a deceased and beloved friend, will in time produce a calm and serene expression upon the gazer—so indelible is the stamp, that the soul of our friend becomes mirrored in our own. Away, then, with "worrying," fretting trifles—they mar the beauty of the human countenance, and eat like canker into the soul.—*Olive Branch.*

A Big Foot.

We heard to-day a laughable "*Anecdote of a man* [illegible] ground is not likely to "drop off" in a hurry. He stepped one day into the small shop of a boot-maker's in the flourishing capital of old Erie, and asked Crispin if he could make him a pair of boots. Looking at his long splay pedal extremities, and then glancing at a huge uncut cow-hide that hung upon the wall, he said—

"Well, yes, I guess so."

"What time will you have them done? To-day is Monday."

"Well, it'll depend on circumstances; I guess I can have 'em done for you by Saturday."

On Saturday, therefore, the man called for his boots:

"Have you got 'em done?" said he, as he entered the little shop.

"No, I haven't—I couldn't; it has rained every day since I took your measure."

"Rained!" exclaimed the astonished patron; "Well, what of that? What had *that* to do with it!"

"What had THAT to do with it?" echoed Chrispin; "I had a *good deal* to do with it. When I make your boots I've got to do it out doors, for I havn't room in my shop, and I can't work out doors in rainy weather?"

It was the same man of "large understanding" whom the porters used to bother so, when he landed from a steamer. They would rush up to him, seize hold of his feet, saying, "Where shall I take your *baggage*, sir?"—"Where's this *trunk*, to go sir?"

A Word to Little Girls.

Who is lovely? It is the little girl who drops sweet words, kind remarks, and pleasant smiles, as she passes along—who has a kind word of sympathy for every girl or boy she meets in trouble, and a kind hand to help her companions out of difficulty—who never scowls, never contends, never teases her mates, nor seeks in any other way to diminish, but always to increase their happiness. Would it not please you to pick up a string of pearls, drops of gold, diamonds, and precious stones as you pass along the street? But those are the true pearls and precious stones, which can never be lost. Take the hand of the friendless. Smile on the sad and dejected. Sympathize with those in trouble. Strive every where to diffuse around sunshine and joy.

If you do this you wil be sure to be loved. Doddridge one day asked a little girl why it was that every body loved her. "I don't know," she replied, "unless that I love every body." This is the true secret of being loved. "He that hath friends," says Solomon, "must show himself friendly." Love begets love. If you love others they cannot help loving you. So, then, do not put on a scowl, and fretfully complain that nobody loves you, or that such and such an one does not like you. If nobody loves you, it is your own fault. Either you do not make yourself lovely by a sweet willing temper, and kind winning ways, or you do not love those of whom you complain.—*Anecdotes for Girls.*

A Drink of Beer Forever.

Mr. Emerson, in one of his lectures, tells a story to exemplify the stability of things in England. He says that William Wyckham about the year 1150, endowed a house in the neighborhood of Winchester to provide a measure of beer and a sufficiency of bread to every one who asked it *for ever;* and when Mr. Emerson was in England he was curious to test this good man's credit, and he knocked at the door, preferred his request, and received his measure of beer and his quantum of bread, though its donor had been dead 700 years!

A MOTHER'S ADVICE.

"Now girls," said our friend Mrs. Bigelow to her daughters the other day, "you must get husbands as soon as possible, or they'll be all murdered." "Why so, Ma?" inquired one. "Why I see by the paper, that we've got almost fifteen thousand post offices, and nearly all of em *despatches a male each way every day*—the Lord have mercy on us poor widows and orphans!" and the old lady stepped briskly to the looking-glass to put on her new cap.

☞ Youth is a glorious invention. While the girls chase the hours, and you chase the girls, the months seem to dance away "with down upon their feet." What a pity our summer is so short, isn't it? Before you know it, lovers become deacons and romps grandmothers.

THE BETTING DANDY.

A young gentleman—with a medium-sized light brown moustache, and such a suit of clothes as fashionable tailors sometimes furnish to their customers, "on accommodating terms," that is, on the insecure credit system—came into a hotel in Race street, yesterday afternoon and after calling for a glass of Madeira, turned to the company and offered to bet with any man present, that the ship Susquehanna would not be successively launched next Saturday. This "banter" not being taken up—he proposed to wager five dollars that Dr. WEBSTER would not be hung. This seemed to be a "stumper" too, for nobody accepted the chance. The exquisite glanced around contemptuously and remarked,—"I want to make a bet of some kind. Don't care a d—n what it is. I'll bet anything from a shilling's worth of segars to five hundred dollars. Now's your time gentlemen; what do you propose?" Sipping a glass of beer in one corner of the bar-room, sat a plain old gentleman who looked like he might be a Pennsylvania farmer. He sat down his glass and addressed the exquisite—"Well, Mister,—I'm not in the habit of making bets—but seeing you are anxious about it, I don't care if I gratify you. So I'll bet you a levy's worth of sixes that I can pour a quart of molasses into your hat, and turn it out a solid lump of molasses candy in two minutes by the watch." "Done," said the exquisite, taking off his hat and handing it to the farmer. It was a real FLORENCE hat, a splendid article, that same, like black satin. The old gentleman took the hat, and requested the bar-keeper to send for a quart of molasses—"the cheap sort, at six cents a quart—that's the kind I use in this experiment," said he, handing over six coppers to the bar-keeper. The molasses was brought and the old farmer, with a very grave and mysterious countenance, poured it into the dandy's hat while the exquisite took out his watch to note the time. Giving the hat two or three shakes, with a Signor Blitz-like adroitness, the experimenter placed it on the table, and stared into it as if watching the wonderful process of solidification. "Time's up," said the dandy. The old farmer moved the hat. "Well I do believe it ain't hardened yet," said he, in a tone expressive of disappointment—"I missed it some how or other that time, and I suppose I've lost the bet. Bar-keeper, let the gentleman have the segars—twelve sixes, mind and charge 'em in bill." "D—n the segars," roared the exquisit, "you've spoiled my hat, that cost me five dollars, and you must pay for it." "That wasn't in the bargain," timidly answered the old gentleman—"but I'll let you keep the molasses—which is a little more than we agreed for." Having drained the tenacious fluid from his beaver, as he best could, into a spit-box—the man of moustaches rushed from the place—his fury not much abated by the sounds of ill suppressed laughter which followed his exit. He made his complaint at the Police Office, but as it appeared that the experiment was tried with his own consent, no damages could be recovered.—*Pennsylvanian.*

California.

It must not be imagined that the attraction towards the mines of California is confined to the United States, or to this continent. There is in our recent Havana papers an amusing account of a party of about thirty Frenchmen who sailed from Marseilles for San Francisco, on their way to the mines. On touching at Rio Janeiro, twenty-[illegible] high latitudes. They determined to leave the ship and traverse the country by land, and strike the Pacific about Valparaiso. They debarked at Buenos Ayres, and plunged boldly into the vast Pampas of the Argentine Republic. At first they took horses, but became soon so excoriated that they abandoned them and took to carts. This they found too slow, and finally concluded to take it on foot. Each man was armed with a shot-gun or a rifle, and they made a merry hunt of it; living on every variety of game, which they liberally divided with the rancheros on the way, with whom they made themselves merry. Being expert marksmen, and many of them having served in the army of Africa, they were respected by the Indians of the wilderness, who were glad to let them pass unmolested. In short, after a march of more than two months, they arrived safe and sound at Mendoza, near the eastern foot of the Cordilleras. Here the inhabitants were astonished to see strangers emerge from the wilderness, receiving them with great kindness and hospitality; and, after passing a few days in gayety and repose, they crossed the ridge of the Andes, and arrived at Valparaiso. But they found that the ship they expected to find waiting for them had gone on, after waiting for them a month.

Doubling the Cape.

A jolly good-natured dog of a voyager to El Dorado, gives the following account of his experience in doubling Cape Horn. Those who are contemplating a voyage to the gold diggings would do well to give it a perusal.

It is impossible to describe the scenery in the vicinity of Cape Horn. It is all it is "cracked up to be." The elements were in such an incessant turmoil, that we had to lash every thing on deck and below, but sometimes we would be struck by a "sockdolager," which would knock our calculations into fits. Chairs, chests, trunks, and boxes, would "fetch away" pell mell to the leeward, and when the vessel righted, they would tumble back again in the most admirable confusion. We used to lie in our bunks and call off cotillions for them to dance;—first four forward, balance, turn partners—all hands round—great grand right and left—promenade to your seats. No one could walk on deck without clinging to something—and sometimes we would be struck unaware by a heavy sea, and suddenly find ourselves crawling out of the lee scuppers, rubbing our shins! Thus we were dandled about by the perpetual turmoil of the elements, until we arrived at Talcahuana. Of all the untiring, unaccountable and unspeakably "savagerous" rumpuses ever kicked up in human nature, Cape Horn takes the banner. I have sailed boats on the Delaware and Merrimac, a raft on the "raging Canawl," have been fishing and wrecked on long Pond, among the ferocious *horn pouts*, and did think I was some "pumpkins," but Cape Horn can "take my hat."

To Young Ladies.

Mrs. Kirkland, insisting upon the duty of females to improve their minds while young, quite pertinently asks: "Who are the women that sow dissention in society—the tale bearers—the whisperers of scandal? The really well-informed and accomplished? Those who enjoy the best books, love to read aloud to their friends, luxuriate in high-toned poetry—covet the conversation of instructed people, and are able to bear part in it themselves?—It is not necessary to answer this question. It is undeniable that even sincere piety encounters a most formidable obstacle in the emptiness which has led to a habit of gossip and detraction, while an utter distaste to whatever is low and false, protects even the mere woman of the world from this class of faults. On whom does this life of care and trial fall soonest? On her who has made its every day frivolities her object, or on the student of nature, of character, of books, whose thoughts have something on which to rest, little dependent on fortune, and not at all on fashion? Who torment us by a pretty, prying curiosity which has never been exercised upon objects of real interest? Who that knows how to value books, will be likely to run mad after dress and vulgar show?"

☞ Somebody says he never knew a politician abolitionist to put a negro into his bed—nor a poor man to obtain a premium at a fair where there was a rich one to compete with him.

Foreign News by the America.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, April 19.

The America arrived Thursday night, at 12, M.

ENGLAND.—Since the sailing of the previous steamer little has been done, except to vote the supplies. During the Easter recess, Lord John Russell passed some time at Manchester. In addition to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, it is said that the government intend to abolish the Irish Courts of law, and transfer the whole machinery of governing to London.

Both measures are violently opposed by the Irish press.

Dr. Cullen, the new primate of Ireland, has issued his first pastoral, which emanates from Rome, and is free from allusion to politics.

Agricultural operations in England and Ireland are being carried on, on a most extensive scale.

The protectionists still hold meetings in the apparently vain hope of imposing a tax on the importation of articles now free. Mr. d'Israeli, the leader, is still severely indisposed.

The repeal agitation has been partially renewed in Ireland under the auspices of John O'Connell, but lacks its former spirit.

Smith O'Brien and his companions have arrived at Hobart's Town, Van Dieman's Land. The felons were granted tickets of leave on condition of engaging that their liberty should not be used to escape.

All except O'Brien accepted the boon; he had been sent under surveillance to Marin Island.

FRIGHTFUL SHIPWRECKS.—The English coast was visited by a severe hurricane on the 30th of March, causing much destruction of property and a frightful loss of life. Among other vessels lost was the John R. Skiddy, driven ashore on the coast at Wexford; totally wrecked, the Captain, passengers, and crew saved.

The Howard, from New Orleans, was also wrecked at the entrance of the Mersey.

The steamer Adelaide, from Dublin to London, was lost near the mouth of the Thames, and every soul on board, numbering 200, perished. The coast everywhere is strewn with portions of vessels which have fallen a prey to the elements.

FRANCE.—At Paris, although there is increased excitement and greater bitterness between conflicting parties, the only marked events of the fortnight have been, first the revolt of one of the regiments, which the government has not succeeded in quelling; second, a popular demonstration in a small way against Louis Napoleon. Perhaps the most significant event in the Assembly was the proposition of Mr. De La Roche Jacqueline, a friend of the President, to effect that on the first Sunday in June the nation should be called on to pronounce definitley on the form of Government which it should choose to select; that every elector should be called upon to inscribe on his ballot, Monarchy or Republic.

That if the Republic should receive a majority, it should be proclaimed in the Chamber by the President of the Republic; and if the Monarchy obtained a majority, by the President of the Assembly.

This remarkable proposition was received with solemn silence by the majority, and by decisive sneers by the mountain party, but at length the proposition was negatived in consequence of not being seconded, and the previous question was immediately voted unanimously.

The members of the Mountain received the announcement with a cry of Viva La Republique. It is said that the President is so deeply in debt that nothing but the possession of the Imperial Crown can extricate him, and that he is at present engaged in negotiations with Russia, for the purpose of possessing himself of that now necessary protection.

The government are perseveringly employed in introducing their measure of coercion, in which the majority of the Assembly support them.

The Paris correspondent of the London Standard says that the Government have received despatches from Germany which lead to the belief that a collision between Austria and Russia is almost unavoidable. The language used by both powers is becoming more hostile.

GREECE:—Advices from Athens to 19th March, furnish only confirmation of previous reports, that the captured vessels have been given to Sir Wm. Parker.

ROME:—A recent number of the Roman Observer says that the return of the Pope to Rome has been appears to give general satisfaction.

Advices from Lisbon state that Commodore Martin was concentrating his squadron at Tunis in anticipation of a hostile visit from the American Naval forces to enforce a settlement of the long standing claims of the American Government.

TUSCANY.—The Tuscan Government has refused to accede to Lord Palmerston's demands of indemnity for losses sustained by their subjects at Leghorn last year. The difficulty has been submitted to the arbitration of the Sardinian Government.

GERMANY:—Berlin it is said is to be surrounded with fortified barricades, which have already been commenced. The German Parliament assembled at Erfurr on the 20th March. Advices are received on the 20th, and little had been done beyond organizing the Assembly. It is said negociations have been opened by the Central States for the purpose of procuring American vessels of war, completely equipped for service.

SPAIN.—The report from Madrid of a speedy reconciliation between the English and Spanish governments is confirmed. The condition of Cuba causes the greatest colicitude to be felt on the part of Spain.

TURKEY.—Preparations are said to be in progress to conduct Kossuth and the other Hungarian refugees to Kutahia in Asia Minor, where they are to be confined, it is said, five years.

A despatch of 26th March from Trieste states that the insurrection in Bothnia is extending its range and increasing in strength. About 2000 Turkish troops were attacted by the insurgents, and compelled to evacuate the fortress of Dan Gallicha.

SWEDEN.—The Swedish Navy is to be put on a war footing; the object is not known.

INDIA.—Another mail from India brings Bombay dates to March 2d—and Calcutta to Feb, 20th.—There are evidences of growing uneasiness on the part of the people, and several rather serious demonstrations have been made against the British rule. It an inevitable consequence, more valuable territorys has been annexed to the East India Company's possessions.

Trade at Bombary was unsatisfactory except for produce, which was scarce. Affairs presented a more encouraging aspect.

THE MARKETS.—The flour market has advanced 1s. and Indian corn the same.

American provisions market has been dull, and prices lower for bacon, hams, and lard, each of which has receded about 1s.

Sugar—holders show a disposition to realize at a reduction of 9d a ls pr cwt. at London. Market dull except for refined. Meat Market unchanged. Lard oil, do; Linseed 33s@33s.9d.

American stocks continue firm and in good request. Freights continue high, American shipping scarce.

Cotton has advanced ¼ to ⅜d for Midland.

From the manufacturing districts generally there is little to report. The tone of the Manchester market has been gradually improving especially for yarn and fine goods.

DISSATISFED WITH HIS COUNSEL.—A few days ago, an Irishman was convicted, in the Municipal Court of an offence for which Judge Bigelow sent him to the House of Correction. Just as Patrick was stepping into the coach, his legal adviser approached him, and whispered something in his ear, the nature of which the reader will divine by Pat's answer, which was rendered in a very decisive tone:—"Not a cint!—ye thafe o' the world! had yez been workin' the half as haird to get me clare as the ould white-headed devil did to convict me, I wouldn't bin in this dirty ould cart now! D'ye mind that?—son o' the divil that ye are!. Nixt time I'll be gittin' that ould gray-hedaded gintleman to defind me, an' sure ye'll be gittin' no more o' me pathronage if yez starve for the bade iv it,—och, ye paltby pitty-fogger, don't be botherin' me jist as yez see I'm to start on a thra moonths' journey!"—*Yankee Blade.*

STEAMERS FOR LIBERIA.—Mr. Joseph Byran of Alabama, and others, are endeavoring to secure Congressional action to establish a line of steamships between the United States and Liberia, to carry emigrants at $10 per head, under the direction of the American Colonization Society. They are to be commanded by an officer of the Navy, to carry the mails and to be built with a view to being used as ships of war.

MYSTERIOUS DISCOVERY.—Among the ruins of the property recently torn down in Walnut street below Third by Edward Y. Farquhar, was found a mahogany coffin containing a corpse, yesterday.—The fact of the discovery had the effect to draw a large concourse of people together, but there did not appear to be one wise enough to unravel the mystery which surrounds the whole affair. The houses referred to wear built in the year 1770, consequently at the time of their razeing they were eighty years old, and ever since the foundations were laid, they have been in the possession of Mr. Farquhar's family. In the back cellar of one of the houses—No. 59, were three heavy ground arches, and the one on the west side was completely hidden from view by a wall which had been built in front of it, and which upon several occasions, had attracted the attention of the present owner and builder.

Mr. Farquhar gave directions to the workmen, that when the wall and arch in question, were torn away he would witness the work. Accordingly, everything being in readines for the removal of that portion of the ruins, Mr. Farquhar came to the spot about nine o'clock, and the tearing away commenced. As soon as the wall was removed, the coffin above mentioned was discovered, embedded in the arch in an upright position. The space around it was filled up with lime, rubbish and mortar, and the wood of the boards of which the box was made, was much decomposed, and the whole fell to pieces, upon handling it. The coffin contained the remains of a human being. It was full of what was once strong quick lime, and all of the corpse that had escaped the destructive action of this powerful chemical agent, were a few of the bones, and nearly all these were in a crumbling condition. The hip bone was tolerably perfect, and so were several of the ribs; yet it was impossible to say of what sex the deceased was, or to tell any thing satisfactory about the dead. On the coffin was an ornamental brest plate, formed of copper, silvered over. The metal was so much corroded, as to obliterate all traces of any inscription that might indicate the name of the deceased. The wall of the arch, which was four inches thick, was built in a very irregular, rough, and unworklike manner, while the outside wall that hid the arch, and which was nine inches in thickness, was sell executed, being constructed of good brick, cemented in durable style.

The excitement in the vicinity of Third and Walnut street, as might be supposed, under the circumstances, was intense, and nearly every spectator had an impression of his own, as to how the coffin came to be placed in that position. Some, of course, supposed murder, most foul, had taken place; others thought quite the reverse, while many did not know what to think. The mystery will be investigated by the Coroner.—*Pennsylvania.*

THE AWFUL VISITATION AT WASHINGTON.—The following is the National Intelligener's account of the sudden death of a bridegroom in that city, heretofore referred to in our Washington letters:

"A young man, named Charles Wilson, employed in the coast Survey Office, died very suddenly on Thursday morning, under the following painful circumstances. He was married on Wednesday night at Mrs. Little's boarding house. Mr. Wilson went to bed about 11 o'clock, and was found dead by his wife the next morning, when she attempted to wake him. Having taken a mixture on Wednesday evening, consisting of opium and ether, it was believed by many that this draught was the cause of his death. On a full investigation of this distressing case by a coroner's jury, they returned, after hearing the testimony of four eminent physicians and a post mortem examination, the following verdict:

"That the deceased was a man of intemperate habits, and had been, for two weeks previous to this death, constantly under the influence of ardent spirits and on the night preceeding the morning of his death he manifested strong symptoms of delirium tremens, and whilst in that state, about 10 o'clock at night, he was married and retirned to bed about 11 o'clock. that, after he got in bed he exchanged a few words with his wife and then fell asleep, and was found dead in his bed on Thursday morning about light; and the jury believed, from the evidence, that the deceased came to his death by congestion of the brain and stomach, produced by the habitual use of intoxicating drinks."

Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1850.

It has generally been supposed that General Taylor rode Old Whitey in the battle of Buena Vista; his steed was a brown horse, with napping ear, and on the 24th his charger was a *mule!* This is true, beyond contradiction. Whitey was then in a stall at Monterey, full 60 miles distant from the fight.—I make this statement to save the old humbug's tail from such speculators, as were at work on it some night last week, when well nigh half the hair thereof was stolen, rumor says, by some enterprizing Yankee, who designs retailing it to patriotic anti-war whig gentleman and ladies, by the strand, for breast pins! The mule, be it remembered, and not Whitey, is the equean hero for whom the Seward curry comb should have been presented by New York's illustrious statesman.

Among other strange allowances made by the present administration, in one to Mr. Bailey Peyton, $12,000 in the shape of extra lawyer's fees. You will recollect that he was Harrison's District Attorney for Louisana. This claim is understood to have something to do with his connection with the government in that capacity. So they thus seem to be all feathering their nests. The payment of this demand, is said to have been refused by the Tyler administration, as well as that of Polk.

LABOR IS TO OFTEN DESPISED.—What can be more ridiculous, says the Albany Knickerbocker, than the false pride shown by many of our young men. We daily see many of them loafing about corners of the streets, and seated by the bar-room stoves, well dressed, though they do not earn their own living by labor of any kind, and who, if they were asked to saw a load of wood, or carry in half a ton of coal, that they might earn a few shillings, would indignantly refuse the job from feelings of false pride. Such drones should be kicked out of society, to which they are of no earthly use.

Mrs. Ireland and her daughter, of Quincey, Ill., came to an awful death by freezing and starvation on the mountains during the past winter. They were on their way to California. The wife and daughter, with the full knowledge of their situation, and after they had burned up their wagon for firewood, insisted upon the husband and father leaving them to their fate, and seeking his own safety. He did so.

A CAVE FOUND.—The Shepherdstown (Va.) Register says that as the workmen at the cement quarry of Mr. Alexander R. Boteler were blasting on Friday week, they blew off a rock from the front of what was soon discovered to be a natural cave. The entrance is of the size of a barrel. One of the men entered it the distance of a few feet, and drew out the neck of a black bottle, and also a horse-shoe.

GOING TO CALIFORNIA.—So many are desirous of going to California who are unable to defray the expenses of the journey, that coal-heavers, raw deckhands, &c., may be obtained for any steamer bound thither, not only without wages (except $1 a month which is paid to them just to answer the law) but at a liberal premium to the agents or owners.—The premium paid by thirteen such men who lately engaged on a steamer for California, amounted to very nearly $100 each, on an average.—[*Journal of Com.*

COFFEE DRINKERS, LOOK OUT!—A correspondent understands, from good authority, that a merchant on one of the wharves in Boston has sold eight thousand casks of peas this season, for the purpose of being burnt and ground with coffee; and they are probably now selling as pure Java, Sumatra, &c.—*Salem Register.*

A friend of ours who had been reading a paragraph in a newspaper, stating that the *Alianthus*, or tree of Heaven, is exceedingly detrimental to health, says the tree is probably of the same species with the old tree of paradice, the fruit of which was so injurous to our ancestors—and their descendants.—Very likely.

☞ The Rochester spirits have been fairly floored. A gentleman was introduced to the ghosts of the apostles whereupon he asked them to translate a few verses from a Greek testament into English but although Greek was the language in which the apostles wrote, they couldn't do it. Since the apostles backed down the people who believed before begin to waver.—*Troy Whig.*

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1850.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic Electors of this county are requested to meet at the place of holding Elections in their several Election Districs,

On Saturday, the 4th day of May, 1850.

at 4 o'clock, P. M., and select the usual number of Delegates to attend a County Convention to be held at the Court House in the Borough of Erie on the following Monday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the county in the State and Congressional Conventions at Williamsport and Warren.

DAVID OLIN,
W. A. GALBRAITH,
E. W. GERRISH,
WM. W. WYATT,
HENRY GINGRICH,
WM. G. ARBUCKLE,
MURRAY WHALLON,
Cen. Committee.

Erie, April 13, 1850.

The Committee of Thirteen.

The Committee of Thirteen, or what has been generally known to newspaper readers as "Foote's Committee," to whom it is to be refered all the questions relative to Slavery in the Territories, the Texas boundary, the admission of California, and Mr. Mason's bill for the more effectual protection of the rights of property in the Slave-holding States according to the provisions of the constitution, was appointed by ballot in the Senate on Friday, as we announced by Telegraph. It consists of Messrs. *Clay*, of Ky., *Bell*, of Tenn., *Berrien*, of Ga., Bright, of Ind., Cass, of Mich., *Cooper*, of Pa., Dickinson, of N. Y., Downs, La., King, of Ala., *Mangum*, of N. C., Mason, of Va., *Phelps*, of Vt. and *Webster*, of Mass. Those in *italics* are whigs—in roman Democrats. The political complexion is whig—7 to 6—but as the questions to be considered are purely national, rising entirely above party, we do not object on that score. We think the selections are eminently appropriate, and look forward with hope and confidence to the speedy settlement of the whole subject. How can it be otherwise when such statesmen, as Cass and Clay, Webster and Dickenson, lay aside party, and array themselves on the side of Union—of compromise—of the country! There is but one name we regret to see is not on the committee, and that is glorious old SAM HOUSTON, of Texas. With him it would have been complete.

Withdrawals.

The Harrisburg *Keystone* is authorised to state that Judge LAPORTE, the present able and efficient Surveyor General, is not a candidate for nomination and election to the office which he now so faithfully fills. Also, a card in the same paper from Gen. John A. Purviance, the present Auditor General, announces that he will not be a Candidate for the office he now fills.

"Opposition is the Life of Trade."

And fortunate it is too for the purses of fond husbands and doting parents. Just look at the array of Millinery Advertisements in another column. Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Pray, and Mrs. Ward! What visions of gay bonnets, flowing ribbon, rich silks and sattins, beautiful lawns and laces, and last, though not least, *empty purses*, their announcements create in the minds of grave matrons, beautiful daughters, and—*grumbling pappas*. To the latter one word of advice—"What can't be cured must be endured," so down with the dust, and no grumbling.

The Election this Fall.

Our election this fall bids fair to be an animated, as well as an important one. The people will be called upon this fall, (should our *anti-ecle* Governor sign the bill become a law,) members of the next Congress, a Canal Commissioner, an Auditor General, a Surveyor General, and vote for or against the Amendment to the Constitution making our Judiciary elective.

The Day Dawns.

The election of Hon. R. M. Young, Clerk of the House of Representatives, is a gratifying indication that a better state of feeling is obtaining among the Democracy at Washington. At the commencement of the session, although in a majority we could not elect that officer, but were compelled, after the waste of much time, and the indulgence of not a little disgraceful wrangling, to allow the whigs to carry off the prize. Now, however, the day dawns upon the Democracy. They are becoming united, and everything indicates a determination to work in harness as in days of yore. Let the Democrats at the seat of Government do this—let them stand by one another and their principles shoulder to shoulder, and rebuke and put down faction there in the bud, and the people will sustain them. The state of the country demands that our party should forget its divisions, and seek by union, harmony and consession, to wrest the reigns of Government from the hands of the present corrupt and speculating dynasty. This work has commenced well—let it be continued, and the auspicious dawn will be developed to an effulgent day.

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS.—By reference to our Congressional proceedings it will be seen that another "fight" has occurred in the Senate of the United States. *Hangman Foote, it seems, was not satisfied with his sobriquet* but desires that of *Assassin*. He has not only entered the Senate Chamber with concealed deadly weapons, but has drawn them in a deliberate manner upon a distinguished Senator, with the evident intention of taking life.—*Connecautville Courier.*

The Editor of the *Courier* carries at the head of his paper a motto which reads somewhat in this wise; "*Pledged but to Truth, to Liberty, and to Law.*" Now, we ask him in all candor, is the above paragraph "pledged to Truth?" Has he lived up to his motto? Let us see. It is a well established principle of moral Ethics that he who, in giving testimony, conceals the truth, is as much guilty of falsehood as though he manufactured a lie out of whole cloth. Now, the *Courier conceals* the fact from his readers that Col. Benton made the first demonstration of personal violence—that Foote was addressing the Senate, and had not transgressed the rules of debate, for the Vice President had not called him to order. This, his remarks, as reported in the *Globe*, and many other accounts we have read, prove. He *conceals* the fact that Benton threw his chain from him, and made a rush at Foote before any body was hardly aware that it was the Senator from the Missouri the Speaker was alluding to. Why not tell all this?—why not give the whole facts of the case, and leave his readers to draw their own conclusions as to the *extent* of the culpability of Foote in drawing a pistol? Why leave his readers to infer that Benton was perfectly in order—was in his seat—had done nothing—and that Foote, without cause or motive, attempted to assassinate him? We are not to be understood as defending Foote—far from it!—but we like to see justice done, though the heavens should fall. We dislike this making a saint out of a sinner, or another sinner worse than he really is. They were both to blame, that is evident—and both ought to be held up to the censure of the public by every press whether it is "pledged to truth, to liberty and to law," or not. Foote was to blame for carrying a pistol into the Senate, although he alledges that he had been told Benton intended to commit personal violence upon him. Benton was to blame for allowing himself to become excited before he had cause, and when so excited, attempting to take personal satisfaction upon the floor of the Senate. He should have waited until the senate adjourned, and then pounded him like a loafer, or fought him like a gentleman. He would have disgraced nobody then but himself.

☞ Quite a strong tide seems to be setting in favor of Hon. T. H. Benton, as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency.—*Warren Ledger.*

It must be that *tide*, then, spoken of by Shakspeare, "which taken at the ebb, leads God knows *where.*"

Our Rail Road Prospects.

Our Railroad prospects are bright. It is now pretty surely decided that Erie is to be the terminous of the New York and Erie road. We have heard hints of arrangements being in progress to this effect for some time, but nothing tangible has leaked out until this week. We understand that the chief basis of the arrangement with the New York and Erie road to be that said company is to bring their road to the line, and intersect the North East and Erie road—that the New York and Erie company is to stock the road, and have the exclusive right to run it for eight years, in consideration of which they guarantee to the North East and Erie company 8 per cent. on their stock. The road is to be completed in May '51; and the management of its affairs this side of the New York line confined to the Erie and North East company. This will be the most advantageous arrangement to Erie, in a commercial point of view, that could be made. It will make her, without doubt, in a few years one of the first cities on the lakes. The "sleepy borough" she will be nor longer, for the snort of the iron horse will ere another year wake her to life, energy and progress. We have waited long and anxiously for this time. We have sometimes been almost discouraged—sometimes heart-sick with hope deferred—but now the day begins to dawn upon our always beautiful, but (must we own it) over dull town. Dull she will be no longer. As the *actual* terminous of this great thoroughfare from the East to the West, it must draw to it a large accession of population, of business, wealth and enterprise. Our beautiful and capacious harbor will be no longer the mere stopping place, to take on passengers, of the lake steamers—it will be their destination! Commerce will find here its centre, and trade its most favored mart. Henceforward the destiny of Erie is onward!

A Short Sermon on a Familiar Subject.

Some writer, we don't know who, nor indeed is it of much consequence, has said that "Hats have given the world almost as much trouble as Heads—they naturally 'go together.'" This characteristic of the Hat is the reason why one, when he sees another do a queer act, perform some feat out of the common run, or say something extremely witty, almost incontinently exclaims, "He can take my Hat." Now it is not so with Coats. Coats have been of great service to the world, and however pleased or astonished we are, we never say to our neighbor you can "take our Coat." No indeed! On the contrary, we have seen men who looked upon that *garment* with such veneration that they pinned their hopes of future salvation on its cut. We have seen others base their claim to respectability on its fit. And again, we have seen ladies, beautiful and amiable, adopt the same criterian in choosing a Husband. It was a coat, too—or rather a coat and the tail of another—that saved Egypt from famine. Because the old gentleman gave Joseph a better Coat than his older brothers, they became jealous and sold him into Egypt. And when there, if it had'nt been for the tail of this garment that Potiphar's wife succeeded in retaining, he would not have been thrown into prison, and thus Pharoh's dream of seven lean and seven fat kine, would in all probability never been interpreted, and Egypt would have been left to famine. So you see, my dear hearers, there is *something in* a Coat—Yea, there is *much* in a Coat. This point having been established, then, it only remains for us to tell you where this garment, as well as every thing else in the *tout ensemble* of a gentleman's wardrobe, can be procured of the neatest and cheapest, and most durable character. Just opposite our office, *one door below Brown's Hotel, we see JUSTICE is receiving* an entire new stock of Clothing. Give him a call, and if he don't fit you out "from top to toe," like a gentleman, and treat you like one into the bargain, you can draw on us for the Ice Cream and Soda, or if you aint a *temperance man*, a "*wee drap*" of Major Brown's best.

Cleveland and Ashtabula Railroad.

We have seen a portion of the report of the Chief Engineer of this road. It is an able one, and presents the advantages the construction of such a road to the country through which it is proposed to be built, and to the public generally, in a strong and convincing light. He estimates that the road can be built for $19,000 per mile, and this for a road of the first class, equal in every respect to any in the country. In regard to the business of the road he says:

"The value of Exports and Imports of Cleveland, Fairport, Ashtabula and Conneaut, as reported by the Collectors for 1849, amount to thirteen millions of dollars.

The counties of Cuyahoga, Lake, Geauga and Ashtabula, are among the most densely populated of any in Northern or Central Ohio, and will furnish as large a *proportion of way travel and business*, as is enjoyed by any road in the western country. It would be impossible to estimate precisely what the gross income of a road, connected as yours is, would be, with a full monopoly of the Eastern and Western trade and travel for at least four months every year, and a fair share during the summer, having no rivals to compete with, except the steamers on the Lake. Not less than seventy-five thousand stock hogs were driven along the route of your road Eastward, during the last winter, and twenty thousand head of cattle—a business which is peculiar to the winter moths, and would be greatly augmented as the facilities are increased. The article of Cheese from Ashtabula and other counties for a Southwestern market would also be very large. Many elements of business now dormant for want of facilities and proper encouragement, will be developed, all serving to enrich the country adjacent and become a profit to your road.

Your line must of necessity be the great artery of commerce and travel. Looking at the resources already developed, and constantly increasing, of the North of the Ohio, and this side of the Mississippi only; and the connections which the road has East and West, nothing is hazarded in stating that the income upon it, from the moment it is opened, will be equal to, if not greater, than the income hitherto, of any section, of the same number of miles, on the line of the roads between Buffalo and Utica.

We'll Take the Bet.

The Editress of the Lancaster *Gazette*, (Mrs. Pierson) says she would as soon nestle her nose in a rat's nest or swingle tow, as allow a man with whiskers to kiss her!

Would she indeed? Whew! well really that sounds very much like a stump—"Do if you dare!" Now, we never bet, but will just for this once, put up a pair of Healy's tip-top inexpressibles against a shilling calico check apron, that the Editress above referred to, is old and ugly, and her young and handsome, *smooth-faced* husband can do better than kiss her; so she makes love thus by contraries, at some gallant whom nature has beautified with a lusty pair of raven whiskers.—*Buffalo Courier.*

We'll take that bet, Mr. *Courier*. We always do when *there is a lady in the case. In the first place Mrs. Pier*son is not *very* old, and as to being "ugly" its a vile slander. So much talent was never wrapped up in sin and ugliness. As to her "handsome, smooth-faced husband," we have you there, certain. She's just a "leetle the *nicest*" widow *in the whole State of Pennsylvania*; but whether, like most widows, she is in market or not, this deponent had rather be excused from answering. Send along the "inexpressibles."

Rather too Personal.

Our good cousin of the "*Hoking Valley Republican*," is rather too personal in his allusions to our dearly beloved bachelor cotemporary of the *Gazette*. He should aim his shaft so as to miss our cotemporary's lady friends. However open *he* may be to a sly rap, *they* are sacred. However, we will attend to his request, and take him under our "especial protection," and if possible will "not permit him to wander out after nine o'clock at night;" at least not in the direction indicated by the *Republican*.

O, Thrice Unfortunate Whigery.

The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Journal* thus mourns over the election of a Democratic Clerk in the House of Representatives. Hear him, and "if you have tears to shed prepare to shed them now!"

"The Whigs as a party are most unfortunate. There were many of them absent yesterday when a Clerk was elected by two votes, beyond what were indispensible.—If any sudden sickness, any bereavement, any emergency call home a member it is sure to be a Whig. If a man is kept in his room by a visitor from 12 till 4, it is always a Whig. If a locomotive explode, it scalds a Whig. If a man breaks his leg or arm, he is a Whig. By the absence of Whigs, Democratic officers have been elected, and the House has become a scene of confusion to-day, by efforts to turn out the present door-keeper."

Truly, "our sufferings *is* intolerable."

Another Tribute.

The whigs of Ohio, as we learn from the *Statesman*, are out in favor of inserting the veto power in the new Constitution. Here is another tribute to the Democratic doctrine in favor of the veto.

PROFLIGACY OF THE CABINET—WILL IT BE DISMISSED?

The profligacy of Gen. Taylor's constitutional advisers, as exhibited in the payment of the *Galphin claim*, together with several others of a similar character, has alarmed the whigs, and opened their eyes somewhat to the true situation of their party's supremacy. They review the elections since the advent of Taylor and his "heroic age," and they see no contested field upon which their banner has been victorious. They endeavor to discover a streak of dawn in the future, but the profligacy and peculations of the Cabinet—the President's broken pledges—their own false promises—all hang like a black pall across their political sky. Too late they see the breakers, and like the passengers of a tempest-tossed ship with rudder gone, spars and rigging [illegible] arred away, every shift of the wind, every lull in the breeze, is watched for with an anxiety bordering upon desperation. Their only hope is a change in the Cabinet—a forlorn one they know, but still a *hope*—and they clamorously cry for it. Is the party to be ship-wrecked, they exclaim, by the mistakes and obstinacy of Clayton—the speculations of Crawford—the "easy virtue" of Johnston when his legal opinion is necessary to secure the payment of old and oft rejected claims—the ignorance of Meriteth of our national finances—the rascality and ambition of Ewing—and the incompetent narrow-mindedness of Collamar and Preston, to say nothing about the notorious *nepotism* of the whole concern! But listen to one of these croakers—the Buffalo *Express:*

"We must look the facts of the case in the face, and a mighty ugly face they wear, just at the present time, too. We have no hesitation in avowing our conviction that the administration of Gen. Taylor will sink into insignificance—be powerless for all purposes of good to the country, and end in feebleness and disgrace, while the whig party will be delivered over to the enemy, bound hand and foot, to remain in a hopeless minority for years, if the relations now existing between the Cabinet and the Whigs in congress are maintained until the fall Congressional elections take place. The annals of our party contests furnish no instances of changes so great, and reverses so disasterous, in the same period of time, as the whigs have experienced since Gen. Taylor's accession to the Presidency. From our overthrow in Connecticut, on the first Monday of April, 1849, up to the present hour, we have experienced an almost unbroken series of defeats. * * * * * * *We may mention a fact notorious at Washington*—there is neither sympathy, understanding, nor consultation, between the whigs in Congress and the cabinet of Gen. Taylor. This is one reason why the administration has no support from the whigs as a party in either House. The cabinet is in a state of complete isolation. The wishes and expectations of the administration are wholly unknown to congress."

There is much more in the Express' article of the same character, all going to show that the Cabinet is hold responsible for all the recent defeats the party has suffered since the advent of Taylorism, and that nothing short of its dismissal will appease the party-leaders. Now we claim to be neither a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but we think we told our readers, immediately after the result in 1848 was known, how it would be—that the successful party could not hold together long—that so soon as the "cohesive power of public plunder" ceased to cement their pie-bald regiments together, the administration must and be left in *fact*, as it had gloried in *name*, without a party! Our prediction is now being literally fulfilled! The time is drawing nigh!—the day is at hand; so near, indeed, that whigery even, moal-eyed on most occasions to its destiny, cannot fail to see the gulf yawning before it. But the paper we have quoted above is not the only one that sees that the administration is doomed—the New York *Tribune*, and *Express*, the Boston *Courier*, and many others, unite in ascribing their present minority position to the Cabinet, and demand a change in the vain hope that such a result will restore confidence and bring back the deserters. But hear the *Tribune*:

"That it is the conviction of nineteen of every twenty who have any opinion on the subject, we have no doubt; and if Gen. Taylor has any doubt or hesitation on the subject, the country will thank him to take the sense of the whig members of Congress without exception, and be guided thereby. If thirty out of the one hundred and thirty advise him to get on with his present advisers, as a whole, we shall be grievously mistaken."

The New York *Express*, the Editor of which is a member of Congress, is still more decided. It has a correspondent at Washington, which correspondent may be the Editor himself for aught we know, who "declares who would vote to have the present Cabinet retained another month." "Every man," he continues, "of any intelligence in this metropolis knows this to be true."—The reason of this he says is—

* * * "the extraordinary allowances which the members of the cabinet have made within the past year in payment of old claims and the interest thereon, which the government had previously, for years and years, rejected.

By allowing these old and oft-rejected claims, the treasurer has not only been made to bleed shockingly, but the cry of locofocoism, that the whigs are extravagant and wasteful and unfit to be intrusted with the people's money, has been clothed with some color of plausibility. Nor is this all. Reproach has been brought upon this whig administration, at the head of which stands a patriot who is famed for his scrupulous honesty in all *his dealings with the government*. Thank heaven, the moment he learned the facts in the Galphin case, he commanded that the matter should forthwith be investigated.

It has over been the rule of the government that no one of its officers, in high or humble capacity, should be in any way interested in contracts with the government or in claims against it.

Mr. Secretary Crawford was deeply interested in the Galphin claim, and received at least $90,000 for his share of it, and deposited it in bank to his private account.—The matter is undergoing an investigation before a committee of the House of Representatives. That committee was appointed by Mr. Speaker Cobb, whose election to the Speaker's chair was effected by Mr. Toombs, the friend of Mr. Crawford, and the gentleman through whose influence and exertions Mr. Crawford, instead of Mr. Thomas Butler King, was appointed to a seat in the cabinet.

It is rumored, upon pretty reliable authority, in the best informed political circles here, that the committee will make a report which will neither applaud nor censure Mr. Crawford's connexion with the Galphin claim, and that he will deem it an honorable acquittal, and thereupon resign his office as Secretary of War.

Whether his connection with the Galphin claim, and the allowance of the claim, or rather the $193,000 interest on the claim, were strictly legal and just, it is not my purpose here to decide. I only know that it will be hard work to convince locofocoism at the hustings, on the stump, and at the polls, of the fairness and equity of the transaction.

What right has Mr. Crawford to bring this reproach upon the administration, and to produce this drawback upon President Taylor's popularity?

What right has Mr. Reverdy Johnson to give so many legal opinions, as Attorney General, against the long-established usage of the departments and the opinions of his predecessors in the Attorney General's Office, whereby the Secretaries may re-open old, rejected, or settled and adjusted claims, and pay out principle and interest upon them, until the life-blood of the treasury is exhausted.

Why did Mr. Clayton allow and pay the old De la Francia claim of about $40,000, which Mr. Buchanan, his predecessor, would not allow? Mr. Reverdy Johnson gave a legal opinion that it ought to be paid. The Hon. William Cost Johnson was the agent of the claim; and he now defends the payment of the interest on the Galphin claim, upon the ground that the Secretary of the Treasurer was not bound to be governed by the usage of the government in the matter, but could go to the public law for authority; as if there could be two conflicting laws to settle claims under, and as if the usage of the government had not long since superseded the public law!

Why did Mr. Ewing allow and pay the old Chickasaw claim of $108,000, so often rejected by his predecessors? Did not Mr. Reverdy Johnson give the requisite legal decision on the subject?

Now is not this a beautiful exhibit of the honesty and integrity of Gen. Taylor's constitutional advisers—of the men now in power! Mind, reader, this not "lo-co-foco" authority. It is one whig testifying to the manner his brother whigs are speculating on the capital generously loaned to them by a credulous people's confidence. According to this witness the Cabinet has only feathered its nest to the tune of *three hundred and forty one thousand dollars*, in one year, by allowing old claims—the most of it, if not all, owned by themselves—the payment of which had been repeatedly refused by their predecessors, the *earlier* cabinet, if not the "earlier Presidents." No wonder those *out* should think it time for these *in* to retire, and give place to others. But will Gen. Taylor dismiss this cabinet—these speculators in government claims—these blood-suckers upon the people's pockets? Will he? Aye, there is the rub. We think not. There is not enough of the Jackson about him to see where his confidence has been abused, and his administration made odious. He is not statesman enough to comprehend his position, or understand that these men are using him merely as the cats-paw of their own private speculations. We are strengthened in the belief, that he will not dismiss this brood of office speculators, from the fact that the *Intelligencer* and *Republic* contradicts the reports of a disagreement betwween the President and his cabinet, and of a disposition on his part to form a new one, in the most explicit terms; simultaneously with this, the Washington letter writers are taking back their predictions, so confidently made a week since.

Pretty Good whether True or Not.

The following good one is told by a cotemporary of one of the new "no-party" appointments of light-house keepers. Whether it is true or not, it is decidedly "good."—"Im mediately after the appointed took possession, complaints were made that the lights were out by twelve o'clock. The proper officer was at once sent to look into the matter, and he was told that complaints were made against him; for what? was his inquiry—"why." replied the officer, "they say your lights don't burn after twelve o'clock at night." "Well," was his reply, "I know they don't, for I put 'em out myself then; for I thought all the *vessels* had got in by that time, and I wanted to save the *oil.*"

Graham's Magazine.

After an absence of a year and a half from our table, this sterling and popular monthly, is again before us, under the auspices of its old Editor, GEO. R. GRAHAM Esq.; and right heartily do we welcome it. The number before us, for May, is an excellent one. The engravings are superb—"The Mountain Spring," and the "Game of Draughts," are of fine finish and fairly sparkle. The literary are from the pens of writers, whose merit has received the highest stamp of approval. Among these are George D. Prentice, J. M. Legare, E. T. Whipple, H. C. Morehead, Herbor, Hosmer, and others of the very highest literary reputation and ability. Mr. Graham has commenced well, and from all we hear, will hereafter give the public a Magazine, such as has never been published in this country. His new volume commences with the July number.

Thanks, Good Cousin.

The Junior of the Washington *Examiner* in apologizing for non-attention to his last paper, excuses himself on the ground that his "Senior has gone to the country on a matrimonial cruise," and promises that "should anything of a serious nature occur, our Editorial brethren shall be advised of the same in due season. You—brother of the Erie *Observer*, shall have the first intelligence." Thanks, good cousin, but we "kinder sort 'o reckon," there will nothing "of a serious *nature* occur," —*there never does.*

Pettingill's Reporter.

We have received a number of a paper bearing this title, published in Boston, by S. M. Pettengill, General Newspaper Agent. The Editor is endeavoring to make out a list of all the newspapers published in the United States—a very difficult but worthy object, by the way—for the benefit of Advertisers and the public generally. We send him the *Observer*, trusting it will be like casting bread upon the water.

Sensibility as to Names.

In the Massachusetts State Senate, a motion was made to change the name of the "Lyman Reform School," as the word "reform" would cast a stigma on juveniles sent there. Another member suggested that it would be well in this connexion to change the name of the State prison, and that it be called "The Manual Labor Academy for Mutual Improvement." The *Transcript* suggests instead of "pick-pocket," the term "abstracting artist," and for "burglar," the phrase "untimely visitor."

The Cabinet Illustrated.

The following which we find floating around upon the waves of newspaperdom, is the best illustration of the way Gen. Taylor formed his cabinet we have seen. It is true to the life, with one exception. Although they are "half-and-half" statesmen—the real "fifteen cent eggs"—when it comes to speculating in old rejected claims, and pocketing the proceeds, they are, as Col. Sam Black would say, "a whole team and big dog under the wagon." But to our anecdote—it runs in this wise:

Shortly after his arrival, Gen. Taylor, a short time since,

News by Telegraph to Buffalo.

From Dispatches to the Buffalo papers.

NEW YORK, April 23—2 P. M.

The correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer writing from Washington, states that the Nicaraugua treaty with England is concluded and signed. He speaks of it as highly favorable to the U. S. He says it liberates every part of Central America from British bondage. It re-establishes the Monroe doctrine and secures the construction of the ship canal. It admits all other nations to use the canal. It secures the protection of Great Britain over all other routes to the Pacific. It was sent to the Senate yesterday, read and referred.

The Senate were engaged all day yesterday, in discussing a resolution offered by Col. Benton, instructing the committee of 13 to whom Mr. Clay's and Mr. Bell's resesolutions were referred, to report separately upon each subject involved, and not to unite in one bill two or more incongruous subjects. Mr. Benton's motion was laid on the table.

In the House, Mr. Richardson's resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into and report upon certain claims that have been allowed by the present Cabinet, notwithstanding their rejection by previous Cabinets, formed the principal topic of discussion in the House yesterday, and was eventually adopted.

Mr. Allen, of Maine, was confirmed as Consul to the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. Kinny, of the Nowark Advertiser, as Charge to Sardinia, and and Mr. Hudebert as Consul to Lyons, in France.

No action will be taken on the nomination of Messrs. Lawrence, Maxwell and Lewis, till the return of the Committee from attending the remains of Mr. Calhoun to South Carolina.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.

The jury in the case of Montesquieu were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

SENATE.—The Vice President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, containing Mr. Jones' report on Land Claims.

Mr. Webster notified the Senate that he should call up his land resolutions at the very earliest opportunity after next week.

Mr. Rusk presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Texas on the slavery question.

Mr. Douglass reported back the bill for defining certain land boundaries, and resolutions in Minesota Territory and the matter is now under consideration.

HOUSE.—Mr. Bagley asked consent to refer the Deficiency bill to the Committee of the whole of the State of the Union.

Mr. Evans asked consent to renew his evening resolution—refused.

A Proposition is now before the House for an independent Congressional Post Office, Mr. Phelps speaking against it.

Further debate on the bill, was laid upon the table, on motion of Mr. Thompson of Penn.

Mr. Baily asked the unanimous consent of the House to report from the committee of Ways and Means the Deficiency Bill, and the Senates amendments that they might be referred to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Inge objected.

A resolution to have the letters to the Members received in seperate bags at the Capital to insure their immediate delivery was discussed.

It is understood a convention is about to be concluded between the Secretary of State, and Senor De La Rosa with the object of securing to the American Company certain important privileges for the establishment of a feasible plan of transportation across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec. The Company have already made arrangements for putting several excellent Steamers on this line from New Orleans to the North of the Guascalas river.

A steamer suitable for the navigation of that stream has been provided and a route practicable for wagons and mules, has been opened between the head of navigation on that river and Tehauntepec on the Pacific.—From this point to San Fraucisco, steamers already running are to be placed on lines between that point and Panama will complete the communication.

The N. O. Bee of the 13th gives some further details of Mexican News. On Good Friday there was a destructive fire in the city. The wind blew a hurricane all day.

Charges have been preferred before the Legislature of Coahuilla, against the Governor of that state, for tyranny, illegal exactions and usurpation.

The state of Durango is still ravaged by Indians and the miserable inhabitants seem afraid to strike a blow in their own defence.

The steamship Ohio is looked for from Havana at every moment.

☞COME ON—THERE IS ENOUGH FOR ALL!!!—The following letter is published by the proprietors, that the public may perceive the constant demand which exists for Doctor M'Lane's celebrated Worm Specific. They have, however, made such arrangements as will enable them to fill all orders promptly.

"SOMERVILLE, TENN, March 18, 1847.

"*Dr. M'Lane*—Dear Sir—The Vermifuge you left with me last fall, has long since been sold, and I could have sold a great deal more it I had had it. Since my return from the East, I have been quite busy. I have already tried your Vermifuge in my own family, and found it to be the best I have ever used.

E. F. MORRISON."

Sold by Carter & Brother and J. H. Burton, Erie, Pa.

MARRIED.

In Warren, on the 18th inst., by Rev, J. O. Rich, EPHRAIM COWAN, Esq., Editor of the Warren Mail, and Miss MALVINA T. KING.

"Epraim is joined to his idols, let him alone."

In Norwich, Conn., on the 18th instant, by the Rev. W. Morgan, ARTHUR M. BEARDSLEY, Editor of the Utica Daily Observer, and Miss LOUISE H. ADAMS, of the former place.

At Racine, Wis., on the 23d inst., by the Rev. Wm. Robinson, Mr. JAMES O. BRAYMAN, of the Com'l Advertiser, and Miss ELIZA E. WARREN, daughter of A. WARREN, of Racine.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. E. Jones, Mr. EDWIN WILLIS, of Girard, and Miss MARTHA JOSEPHINE, daughter Robert Cochran, Esq., of this city.

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. J. F. Read, Mr. JOHN LOYER to Miss ELLEN STELLA ARTHUR, of Greeno.

On the 18th inst., by the same, Mr. LAWRENCE DAVIS to Miss LAVINA FRENCH, all of this city.

In North East, on the 12th inst., by A. W. Blaine, Esq., Mr. GEORGE W. LEE to Miss SARAH ANN VAN BUREN, all of that place.

In Springfield, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. J. M. Williams, Mr. JOHN WILSON, of Clarksville, Mercer county, and Miss SUSAN ANN HOXIE, of the former place.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. B. J. HAWKINS, of Conneaut, Ohio, and Miss MARY ANN CUSTARD, of Springfield.

DIED.

On the 14th inst., in Lockport, Mr. I. W. KEELER, in the 66th year of his age.

Take Notice!

NOTICE is hereby given that I will pay no more debts contracted in my name by my son, Charles Chronebarger, nor hold myself responsible for any of his acts, after this date.

JOHN CHRONEBARGER.

Erie, April 27, 1850. *3t50

WALL PAPER.

JUST received, and for sale, a superior assortment of Wall Paper, of all prices and paterns. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to look at my assortment before making their selections elsewhere. O. D. SPAFFORD.

Erie, April 27, 1850. 50

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. PRAY would inform her friends and patrons that she has just returned from New York with a full assortment of FANCY GOODS, of the latest fashion, consisting of

Straw and Shred Hats, Dress Patterns.

Mantillas, and every style of Fancy Goods suited to Milliners in the country, which she now offers at the lowest cash price

Erie, April 27, 1850. 50

SPLENDID MILLINERY.

MRS. H. S. WARD has the pleasure of announcing to the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that she just returned from Philadelphia and New York, with the latest and most approved FASHIONS, which she has will exhibit this day. Also, the largest and best selected stock of MILLINERY ever opened in Erie, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for Cash,

☞ Country Milliners will be supplied with Patterns and Goods on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in Buffalo. Our stock is large and comprises the latest and most Fashionable style of Goods.

Erie, April, 27, 1850. 50

LADIES AND GENT'S. BRACES.—A few of those improved Patent Elastic Braces only 10 shillings, together with some very nice Silk Wrappers, for Ladies and Gents., may be found by calling soon at C. B. WRIGHT'S

PARASOLS AND SHADES.—The largest stock in town can be had at C. B. WRIGHT'S.

GINGHAMS AND PRINTS,—Scotch, French and American Ginghams, and 300 pieces Calicoes, just received and for sale cheap by

April 27, S. R. DEWEY'S.

LINEN.—White and Brown Linen, for Pants, also, Irish Linens, will be found very cheap at DEWEY'S

SHAWLS.—Crape, Silk and Thibbet, &c., Shawls, at

April 27, DEWEY'S.

LOCKS AND LATCHES.

STORE, door, cottage, village Rim, Mortis, (right or left) stock, Desk and Desk Locks. Slide, Thumb, and Drop Latches; Also, Silver plated and Bronzed Escutcheons, a large stock, just received and for sale cheaper than ever before offered in this market. RUFUS REED,

April 27, 1850. No. 3, Reed House.

DRESS GOODS.—A good assortment of Printed Lawns, Cambric, Dotted Muslins, Linen Ginghams, &c., will be found at S. R. DEWEY'S.

PARASOLS A good assortment of Silk Parasols will be found very cheap at S. R. DEWEY'S

MELLAND Jaconet Edging and Insertings; also, a fine assortment of Lisle Thread, for sale by S. R. DEWEY'S.

GLOVES AND COMBS.—Kid, Silk, Thread and Cotton Gloves, and Buffalo, Horn and Imitation Back Combs, at

April 27. DEWEY'S.

CLOTHS and Cassimers, and a good assortment of Silk and Linen Vesting, will be sold cheap at DEWEY'S

TABLE SPREADS.—White, Brown & Linen Table Spreads, by the yard or pattern, at very low prices, will be found at

April 27. DEWEY'S

SOME THINGS CAN BE DONE AS WELL AS OTHERS!

THE Subscriber would beg leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has just opened for the SPRING TRADE the largest and best assortment of Cloths, Cassimere and vestings that has ever been offered in this market, and which will be sold at the lowest price for CASH. We will have at all times a large and good assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Summer Coats, Business Coats, Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats fancy [and plain, fine and superfine Suspenders, Lambs Wool and Cotton under Shirts and Drawers. Also a good assortment of white Shirts and Shirt Collars of all grades and prices, which will be sold CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Persons wishing to purchase Clothing for CASH, will do well to call and examine Goods and prices. My Clothing is cut by myself, made in Erie, and is warranted to be as well made as any Shop in Erie can make, notwithstanding the low way that is made by some about slop shop cutting, &c. Persons wishing their

Clothing made to Order

Can have their measures taken and clothing made, and if not suited with them when done, they will not be asked to take them away. We don't wish our friends to think we are gassing, but would have them call and examine *Goods and Prices for themselves*. We will be happy at all times to show our Goods, compare prices, cut or make with the best in this or any other city. We would like to have all wanting anything in our line to give us a call, and we think we can satisfy them that "Some things can be done as well as others!"

Cutting done on the shortest notice and warranted.

Erie, April 27, 1850. JOHN M. JUSTICE,

TO RENT.

THE 2 Story Frame Store, on the Public Square. Next the one occupied by C. M. Tibbals Esq. Possession given immediately. Rent 50 Dollars until 1st April next —enquire of B. A. CRAIN.

Erie, April 27, 1850.

NOTICE.

M'Kean County, ss: the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the (L. S.) Sheriff of said County greeting:

WHEREAS, N. Richmond & Co., (being composed of Nelson Richmond, John Holmes, David B. Bennett,) now for the use of Amanda M. Freeman, Brewster Freeman, Administratrix of N. Richmond's estate and John Holmes in his own right, heretofore in our court of Common Please of said county. of A. D. No. 17, Feb. Term 1843; A. D. No. May Term 1845, before Hon. A. M'Calmont and his associates, at Smethport, recovered against Philetus Ford, who is administrator pendante lite of the estate of William Moore, deceased, with notice to Maria, widow, and James and George, adult heirs, and Horace B. King, guardian ad litem of Sarah, Marietta, Alvira, Orsavilla, William and Martin, minor heirs of said William Moore, deceased, late of the said county, as well a certain debt of twenty-one hundred fifty-six dollars and fifty-three cents as the costs made thereon, whereof the said Philetus, Almira, James, George and Horace B. are convict, as of record. Nevertheless execution of said judgment yet remains to be done, as by the insinuation of the said Amanda M. Brewster and John, as we have heretofore commanded you, that you make known to the aforesaid Almira, widow, James, George and Horace B., the guardian, and terre tenants that they be and appear before our Judges at Smethport, the third Monday of June next, to show if any thing they have to say, why the plaintiffs should not have execution against them for their debt and damage aforesaid, according to the form and effect of the said judgment, as by law you then there this writ. Witness the Hon. Horace Williston, President Judge at Smethport, the 10th day of March 1850.

R. CHADWICK, Prothy.

The avove named widow and heirs, are hereby required to appear and take defence, if any they have, to the aforesaid judgment, as by the said writ is required. E. BARD, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, April 13, 1850. *3t50

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

MRS. CURTIS has again the pleasure of announcing to the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that she has returned from the city with a large assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of a great variety of Bonnets, Ribbons, Caps and, Collars, Lace Capes, Flowers, Tabs, &c., &c., Gloves, Mitts and Hosiery of best quality. Her selection of Straw Goods and Ribbons is unusally large, compromising every style, which will be sold at wholesale or retail: Hair Combs, Embroidery Patterns, &c., with many other Fancy Articles.

Mrs. Curtis having purchased an improved Machine for Pressing, she is prepared to clean and press Straw Bonnets with dispatch, and in the latest styles.

Erie, April 20, 1850.

KEOGHS' BUFFALO Piano Forte Manufactory,

Niagara Street, Corner of Mohawk.

A. J. KEOGH & Co., Piano Forte manufacturers from New York, respectfully announce to the citizens of Buffalo and Erie, and the surrounding country, that they have established a manufactory of Piano Fortes, as above, and have now on hand a number of Instruments of their own manufacture, to which they invite the attention of Amateurs and professional Musicians or others in want of a real good instrument. Having conducted the business of one of the largest Piano Manufactories in the city of New York for some years, with perfect success, they have no hesitation in warranting their instruments for beauty of finish, ease of touch, and volume and richness of tone, equal to any of Eastern manufacture; and as they use no wood but what has been thoroughly seasoned, both by the action of time as well as artificial means, they can safely assure you who may favor them with their patronage, that their instruments shall be unsurpassed in duribility, as well as the other qualities of a superior Piano.

Piano Fortes of six, six and a half and seven octaves, constantly on hand—and instruments of any peculiar shape desired, will be made to order.

Two of their instruments can now be seen at Prof. Wollosky's rooms at the Reed House in Erie, with whom also orders may be left, and will be promptly attended to.

A call is respectfully solicited.

A. J KEOGH,
J. KEOGH,

Buffalo, April 20, 1850. 1y49

1850. BARGAINS IN ERIE! 1850

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Still Cheaper than Ever!

C. B. WRIGHT is now receiving and opening, direct from the Eastern cities, one of the largest, choicest and best selected stocks of Spring and Summer Goods, he has ever before brought to this market, which comprises an unusual variety of fashionable Dress Goods, Shawls in great variety, Linen Goods, Men's and Boy's Wears, Bonnets, Men's and Boy's Hats, &c., &c., together with a full and complete assortment of every thing connected with the Goods trade, which he is bound to sell at the lowest figure, which fact may be known to all those that will call at the corner opposite Brown's Hotel.

A Large and Splendid Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

At the only genuine CASH STORE in Erie.

S. R. DEWEY is just receiving, if not the largest, the handsomest Spring and Summer Goods that has ever been brought or offered for sale in Erie, and they will be sold at the *lowest Cash rates*, so low that no person that will call and look at them will go away without buying. My stock is full and complete in every variety of goods, and they have been selected with the greatest care. I would invite all persons who design purchasing Goods in Erie, to call and examine my stock, 3 doors below Brown's Hotel, State Street.

Erie, April 20, 1850. 49

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER Dry Goods, Groceries, and Clothing, No. 1, Fleming Block.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co. have already in store, and are prepared to serve their customers with

New and Beautiful Spring Goods,

of most elegant patterns and styles, including Grenadines, Organdies, Silk Tissues, Printed Jackonets and Cambrics, beautiful Calicoes, Barages, Silks, and indeed everything adapted to the season, which, added to their previous immense stock of every kind of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, makes one of the largest, most varie t and general assortments in Erie.

THEIR STOCK EMBRACES EVERYTHING USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL

for either Ladies' or Gentlemen's wear, or family use, and are determined to be able at all times to so far supply every want that a Lady shall be able to sit down and select every article she desires without the fatigue and perplexity of running about town to make up her assortment; as in every department of their stock they keep *Plain and Low Priced Goods*, which will be sold as cheap as by any other establishment, as well as the

Richer and Finer Qualities,

which will include, among other articles, Canton Crape Shawls, Cashmere, Silk, Bong and Square Shawls, Lace and Muslin Window Draperies, Linen and Muslin sheetings and shirtings, Table Cloths, Napkins and Diapers, Table, Piano and toilet covers; and indeed a full and complete assortment of Foreign and Domestic house-wife articles, of every variety and kind. Also a full assortment of Mourning Goods, together with a full and perfect assortment of Gentlemen's

READY MADE CLOTHING.

as cheap as the cheapest, and of as good quality as any either brought to or made in Erie; also under Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs and Cravats, Silk and Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.

Their stock also embraces Boots and Shoes, Groceries of all kinds; in short every thing called for in the country or city trade, of which the public can be accommodated by calling and examining quality and prices.

Erie, April 20, 1850. 949

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Patrick Sweeney, late of Harborcreek township, deceased, having been granted to Edward Sweeney, all persons having claims against the estate, will present them duly authenticated, and those indebted will make immediate payment to Susannah J. Sweeney, who is the legally authorised agent of the Executor to settle said estate.

EDWARD SWEENEY, Executor.

April 23, 1850. *6t49

1850. WALBRIDGE'S LINE. 1850.

BUFFALO & CLEVELAND DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

THIS LINE, consisting of the Steamers TECUMSEH, Capt. J. G. HEFF, DIAMOND, Capt. F. S. MILLER, and FASHION, Capt R. G. EVANS, will run, during the season of Navigation, between Buffalo and Cleveland, touching at the intermediate ports, as follows:

Bound Up.		Bound Down.	
Leave Buffalo	10 A. M.	Leave Cleveland	5 P. M.
" Erie	6 P. M.	" Erie	8 A. M.
Arrive at Cleve.	7 A. M.	Arrive at Buffalo	5 P. M.

Connecting at Dunkirk with Stages for Jamestown at Erie with R. R. Park's Packet Line for Pittsburgh, and at Cleveland with Steamers for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit and Chicago, daily.

The Boats of this Line are all staunch, fast and comfortable, having Upper Cabins and State Rooms.

Buffalo, April 6—6m GEO. B. WALBRIDGE.

1850.

TROY & MICHIGAN LAKE BOAT LINE.

SABBATH EXCEPTED ON ERIE CANAL.

CARGOES INSURED.

FOR the transportation of Freight and Passengers between New York and Buffalo, without detention or reshipment at Albany or Troy, connecting with GEO. B. WALBRIDGE'S DAILY LINE OF STEAMBOATS between Buffalo and Erie.

WHEELER, TRACY & CO. Proprietors; D. O. PANNING, Agent, 19 Coenties Slip, corner of Front-st, (up stairs,) New-York.

AGENTS.

S. McKISSICK, Albany; G. B. WALBRIDGE, Buffalo; JOSIAH KELLOGG, Erie,

Mark Packages "T. & M. L. B. I," and ship daily, Sabbath excepted, from MIDDLE PIER, COENTIES' SLIP.

A. WHEELER, GEO. H. TRACY. E. BACKUS,

Erie, March 23, 1850. 45tf.

1850.

THROUGH TO BEAVER IN 36 HOURS.

CLARK, PARKS & CO'S,

BEAVER AND ERIE DAILY EXPRESS PACKET LINE, TO PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., &c.

THE above Line is composed of first class PACKET BOATS, leaving Erie daily at 8 o'clock, A. M. Connecting at Beaver with the River Packets for PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, &c., affording altogether the cheapest, easiest and most pleasant route to all places on the Ohio River.

W. C. CLELAND, *Agent.*

Office at Brown's Hotel; corner of State Street and the Public Square, and the Packet Landing.

N. B.—Spafford's Erie and Pittsburgh Express is run in connection with this line, by which all kinds of Express business will be transacted with promptness and dispatch.

Erie, April, 13, 1850. 1t49

News by Telegraph to Erie.

By O'Reilly's Line for the Observer.

Afternoon Report.

NEW YORK, April 25.

The Stores Nos. 3,32 and 33 Water street, filled with Four, Provisions, &c., were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $100,000. A fireman fell through the batch-way, and his life is despaired of.

THE NICAUAUGUE TREATY.—The *Herald* has received a copy of this treaty, and a portion of the correspondence, but does not publish it. It says it lays the foundation of a complete revolution in the commerce of the world, and also sows the seeds of one of the greatest naval conflicts between the United States and England, which will surpass anything of the kind that has ever taken place in the history of human race. The terms of the Treaty and the protection it gives to the Charter will create confidence among capitalists both here and in London in the probable success of the enterprise, as opening a new and wonderful communication to ships of every magnitude between the Atlantic and Pacific. It is thought it will be confirmed.

It is understood that Mr. Brady, of New York, will be confirmed by the Senate.

The Ohio arrived here this morning with 140 passengers and $120,000 in gold dust, but no later news from California.

From certain movements it was pretty well understood that negociations were on foot with the President of the United States for the sale of the Island of Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.

About 20 small buildings mostly occupied by poor respectable Irish weavers, situated in the vicinity to 13th and Fitzwater streets, were consumed by fire this afternoon. Many of the sufferers lost their all.

WASHINGTON, April 25

SENATE.—M. Hamlin made a call respecting the treatment of American seamen in Japan.

Mr. Clay presented the proceedings of a meeting and presentment of a Grand Jury in Kentucky, denouncing in very severe language the clandestine circulation of Abolition petitions.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 23.

Dates from Campeachy to the 5th inst. state that the Indians had renewed the war which it was hoped had been terminated and that they seemed determined to carry it on with increased activity.

Capt. Vindal in two expeditions from Valadolid had killed 127 savages, and succeeded in rescuing four whites. The insurgeants in large numbers had attacked the town of Saltillo, and set fire to a number of new buildings in the public square which were consumed. Lieut. Coren collected a few men, and after a sharp contest repulsed the assailants with the loss of three killed.

Business at this place will be suppended to-morrow in respect to the remains of Hon. J. C. Calhoun, which will there arrive.

RICHMOND, April 23.

We learn from the Rio Grand Sentinel that the Indians are daily committing the most attrocious outrages.—Meetings had been held at Brownsville to take measures to surprees them.

HARRISBURG, April 13.

The Senate Bill providing for the election of Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, was passed; yeas 90, nays 4.

CINCINNATI, April 21.

This morning the steamer Belle of the West, while on her way down, one mile below Warsaw, Ky., caught fire and was almost wholly consumed, together with everything on board. About 30 of the passengers are supposed to have been lost.

MOBILE, April 19.

The British steamer Medway arrived here to-day with 150 passengers and $500,000 in gold dust.

Evening Report.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

In Senate a communication was received from the Secretary of State accompanied by a voluminous document, answering Mr. Hamlin's resolution of inquiry respecting the treatment of American seamen in Japan.

The bill to establish a board of accounts was ordered for Tuesday next.

On suggestion of Mr. Webster the printing resolutions were called up. Mr. Walker offered an amendment to *imitate disagreeable* legal proceedings against the contractors. An anlutions, which consumed two hours, when without further action the Senate adjourned over till Monday, after a brief executive session.

HOUSE.—The House met at 12 o'clock, Mr. Stanley asked consent that instructions be given the the Ewing committee, to inquire into the conduct of the letter writing officials of the former administration. It was objected to.

A motion was made to refer the resolution and explanatory act for bounty lands granted to soldiers to serve in the Mexican war, to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The resolution was referred.

A resolution was offered to grant Mr. Henry Grinnell *the assistance asked for in his search for Sir John Franklin.* After some discussion the yeas and nays to lay it on the table was called for and resulted in the negative.—Mr. Brooks advocated the measure.

Mr. Savage offered an amendment directing the expedition to inquire after the Round Islanders. It was ruled out of order.

Mr. Thompson of Pa. moved to terminate the debate on the Census bill to-morrow. Lost.

The house then went into committee on the Census bill. Mr. Root supported the bill as it came from the Senate, providing for statistics &c. He also defended the constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. Moore obtained the floor, when the committe rose and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK, April 25, 7 P. M.

The losses by fire last night were mostly covered by insurance, chiefly divided among offices in this city, among which are the Equitable, Knickerbocker, Manhattan, North River, City and Hartford Agencies. The three stores either burned down, or partly destroyed, belonged to Stephen Whitney, and were insured in the Franklin office, Philadelphia.

Richard Wallack, Marshall of the District of Columbia, was confirmed yesterday.

The southern mail to-day gives further intelligence of the Indian outrages on the Rio Grande.

The examination of Dr. J. H. Smith, at Saco, Me. on the charge of causing the death of a girl, found in a drain, has resulted in his committal for trial. No witnesses were called for the defence. The evidence of the servant girl, and a man named Long, was very strong against him.

The *Picayune* of the 17th contains extracts from the Mexican papers, which deny the right of the English government to demand the suspension of the indemnity payments from the United States, or interfere in favor of English Bond Holders. It says they have redress before, the Mexican tribunals, and it was a question to be adjusted by Mexico and England without appealing to a third party.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.

The Municipial election came off yesterday, and resulted in the choice of Mr. A. D. Crossman, independent whig, for Mayor, over the present incumbent by 500 majority. Mr. Caldwell, Democrat, was elected Recorder in the 2d Municipiality, over Joshua Baldwin, Whig.—There is a general Democratic gain.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, APRIL 24, 3 P. M.

ASHES.—Market heavy. Pots $5 08a5 94; Pearls $5 50a5 69.

FLOUR.—Flour is firm and demand fair. Sales 1400 bbls at $5 00a5 31 for common to straight: $5 31a5 56 for Mich. $5 62a5 81 for Genesee.

RYE.—Sales of 250 bbls Rye Flour at $2 81a2 87.

CORN MEAL.—Sales 100 bbls Jersey at $2 75.

GRAIN.—But little Wheat offering, and holders are very firm. Rye 60a61; Oats plenty at 40a42 for northern, 38a40 for Jersey, and 32a37 for southern; Corn firm and wanted. Sales 3300 bush. at 61.

WHISKEY.—Whiskey scarce at 23a22.

PORK.—In moderate demand at $10 71 for mess; $8 43a8 50 for prime.

LARD.—Heavy at 6 1-4.

Butter and Cheese dull.

BUFFALO, APRIL 25.

Very little done on chance this morning.

FLOUR—Holders are firm at $4 75a4 87 for Ohio and Michigan flour. We have no sales to report.

WHEAT.—We quote at 83cts. a100 for upper Lake.

CORN is fine and holders asking 46cts, and buyers offering 46cts without sales.

OATS are rather dull, and we hear of no transactions. They are held at 33a34cts.

PORK in active demand at $10, at 6cts.

BUTTER, 11a15cts.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Erie Canal Company are notified to meet at the Office of said Company, in Erie, on Friday the 3d *day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.*, to decide whether they will accept the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to limit and regulate Sequestration in case of the Erie Canal Company," approved the 9th day of April, 1850, and agree to be bound in their individual capacity for all debts and liabilities of said Company hereafter contracted, as provided in the 6th section of said act, a certified copy of said act is herewith published.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Erie Canal Company.

WM. W. REED, Sec'y

Canal office, Erie, April 16, 1850. Erie Canal Company.

AN ACT,

To l mit and regulate Sequestrations in case of the Erie Canal Company.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same; That hereafter, on the return of an execution unsatisfied against the Erie Canal Company, under the provisions of the seventy-third section of the act of the 16th of June, 1836, entitled "An act regulating executions," it shall not be lawful for the Court whon such return is made to grant a writ of Sequestration and to appoint a Sequestrator, except upon the judgment and decree of the same Court, on hearing, that said corporation is guilty of mismanagement, misapplication of its funds or wilful delay in discharging its legal liabilities; that such hearing shall only be ordered and had on the written application of the plaintiff in such executions, verified on oath, charging such mismanagement, misapplication or delay specifically, and on such reasonable notice served on the corporation as the Court shall direct: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to judgments for repairs.

SEC. 2. It shall be lawful for the Courts decreeing Sequestration as aforesaid, to revoke and annul the same and the appointment of the Sequestrator at any time whenever it shall *satisfactorily appear to the said Court*, on hearing, that the causes of complaint are removed, application for which may be made in writing by the corporation or any of its creditors: *Provided*, That notice of the hearing of such application shall be published for three months immediately previous, in at least three newspapers printed in the county where the application is made, if so many be published, and such further notice given as the Court in its discretion may order.

SEC. 3. That in case it shall become necessary to appoint a Sequestrator under this act, it shall not be lawful for the Court to appoint any person Sequestrator who is a stockholder, or in any way directly or indirectly interested in any debt or claim against said corporation.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the said Court to require said Sequestrator to make a statement under oath or affirmation of the amount of moneys in his hands belonging to said company or corporation, and a failure on the part of said Sequestrator to make said report and pay over the amount so admitted to be in his hands monthly, according to the directions of said Court shall be a forfeiture of his right to act as Sequestrator, and on application to any person interested, the said Court shall appoint some other suitable person as Sequestrator: *And Provided further*, that upon filling the plaintiff's receipt for the payment of the judgment or judgments upon which a Sequestrator, has prior to the passage of this act been appointed or upon the payment of the same into the Court of the proper county, it shall be lawful, if the said Court seall see proper, to vacate said appointment and the office and duties of the Sequestrator shall thenceforth cease and determine, except so far as to pay over the funds which may have come into his hands.

SEC. 5. That on the return of an execution unsatisfied against the said corporation, as provided for in the seventy-third sec ion of the act of 16th of June, 1836, aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the Court out of which the same issued, upon the application of a majority in value of the bondholders and other creditors of the said corporation, to sequestrate the goods, chattels and credits, rents, issues and profits, tolls and receipts of the corporation, in the manner provided by the said act of 16th of June, 1836, and to revoke such decree of Sequestration on sufficient cause shown: *And Provided further*, That said Canal Company shall not purchase any of its bonds or obligations until the interest is fully paid on all its bonds and obligations in full.

SEC. 6. That the stockholders of the Erie Canal Company shall be liable in their individual capacity for all the debts and liabilities of the said company hereafter contracted, and the said company shall not plead or enjoy the benefits of any of the provisions of this act until they have first, at a general meeting of the stockholders thereof, accepted the provisions of this act and agreed to be bound as in this section provided, and thenceforth this section shall be deemed and taken to be a part of the charter of the said company. J. S. M'CALMONT.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

V. BEST, *Speaker of the Senate.*

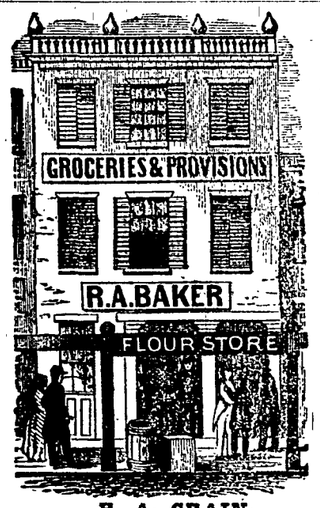
Approved, the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty. WM. F. JOHNSTON.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Pennsylvania, ss.

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original act of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to limit and regulate Sequestrations in case of the Erie Canal Company," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed this 9th day of April, A. D. 1850.

A. L. RUSSELL,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.



B. A. CRAIN,

BEGS leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that having bought out most of the stock of R. A Baker, he will continue the

Grocery & Provision, Business,

and will sell at prices, as heretofore, to suit all customers. He has just received from the east an addition to his stock, which will be sold low for *Cash, and Cash only.* He therefore hopes his friends will give him a call, as he intends by strict attention to business to merit the patronage of all. B. A. CRANE,

Erie, April 13, 1850. Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

ACARD.

DR. A. BEEBE would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons that he has declined the general practice of medicine and surgery in favor of Dr. L. L. STEWART—a gentleman whom he can most cheerfully recommend to the public as a well educated and experienced Physician, worthy of confidence and patronage.

Dr. B. will continue to practice obstetrics attend to consultations, give advice and medicines in his office, and in cases where it may be desired assist Dr. Steward in his practice.

Erie, April 20, 1850.

Carpetings and Oil Cloths.

A LARGE assortment of different styles of Carpets, from 18 to 87½ cents per yard; also, Floor Oil Cloths and Druggets, Stair Linnens and Table Spreads, just received at

Erie, April 20 1850. WRIGHT'S Corner.

NOTICE.

HAVING sold out my stock of Groceries and Provisions to B. A. CRAIN, Esq., I am desirous of closing up my business in Erie. I therefore request all those knowing themselves indebted to me by book account, to call and settle, either by paying up or giving their notes, as I shall remain here only until about the first of May, when all accounts then remaining unpaid will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection.

I have on hand unsold a few reams of Wrapping paper, a few Boxes 4 cask old Pale Brandy, 4 cask old Mononghela Whiskey, 10 years old; and 10 barrels rectified Whiskey, which I will sell at cost, to close up. Also, some sugar cured Hams and Sholders, which will be sold low. Please call at the store next the one lately occupied by the subscriber. R. A. BAKER.

Erie, April 12, 1850. 4t

NEW SPRING GOODS BY EXPRESS.

I HAVE just received by express direct from New York, a small assortment of spring styles. Muslin de Lain, French and English Ginghams and prints. Also Ladies and Gents Silk, Lisle Thread and Kid Gloves. C. M. TIBBALS,

Erie, April 6, 1850. Cheap Side.

REMOVAL.

O. & C. MILLER, have removed their Boot and Shoe Store to No. 7, "Poor People's Row," State street, opposite H. Cadwell's Store, in the room lately occupied by James Culbertson, as a Tailor Shop, where they may be found at all times ready to wait upon their customers. Please give us a call.

Erie, April 6, 1850. O. & C. MILLER.

REMOVAL.

JOHN GOALDING respectfully informs his customers and friends that he has removed his Tailor Shop to No. 5, Reed's Block, State street, opposite the Bonnet Block, where he will be happy to wait upon all who may favor him with their patronage.

Erie, April 6, 1850. 4t

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. F. & R. FAULKNER, respectfully announce to the public that they have removed their residence and office to the corner of French and Eighth streets, (lately occupied by W. H. Johnson, Dentist,) where they will attend to all professional calls both in town and country.

Erie, April 6, 1850.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

C. B. WRIGHT has this day returned from the Eastern Cities, and is now opening a splendid stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

comprising a great variety of Fashionable Dress Goods, &c. More particulars next week.

Erie, April 12.

100 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, English, French and American, for sale low by CARTER & BROTHER.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Erie Canal Company are notified to meet at the Office of said Company, in Erie, on Friday the 3d *day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.*, to decide whether they will accept the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to limit and regulate Sequestration in case of the Erie Canal Company," approved the 9th day of April, 1850, and agree to be bound in their individual capacity for all debts and liabilities of said Company hereafter contracted, as provided in the 6th section of said act, a certified copy of said act is herewith published.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Erie Canal Company.

WM. W. REED, Sec'y

Canal office, Erie, April 16, 1850. Erie Canal Company.

AN ACT,

To l mit and regulate Sequestrations in case of the Erie Canal Company.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same; That hereafter, on the return of an execution unsatisfied against the Erie Canal Company, under the provisions of the seventy-third section of the act of the 16th of June, 1836, entitled "An act regulating

THE AMERICAN RACING DEPOSIT BANK.

Office, 41 Wall Street, Jauncy Court, New York.

THE proprietors beg to announce that they have opened Classes for SWEEPSTAKES, upon the 93 stem which has obtained so large a share of the public support in England and elsewhere by which an opportunity is extended to all classes of obtaining (according to the means of inclination of each) an interest in THE GREAT SPORTING EVENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

WHERE HORSE RACING IS PRACTICED.

As will be seen by the subjoined particulars, the subscribers to the scheme now proposed by the American Racing Deposit Bank MAY BY THE SMALL OUTLAY OF ONE DOLLAR GAIN a sum of $10,000 ! ! ! the security of his investment being strengthened by the guarantee of unquestionable Trustees.

An opportunity will be afforded of speculating in

ALL RACES OF IMPORTANCE IN AMERICA

and elsewhere, in which a sufficient time intervenes between the Entry of the horses and the day of running, to enable the proprietors to fill the various classes.

THE SWEEPSTAKES NOW OPEN

consist of Five Classes for

THE GREAT DERBY RACE EPSOM, ENGLAND.

To be run on the 29th day of May 1850, UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE

STEWARDS OF THE ENGLISH JOCKEY CLUB.

SCHEME

	1st horse.	2nd horse.	3rd horse.	amongst starters.	amongst four starters.	amongst two starters.
Subs:	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Class A.	4000 50	100,000	50,000	25,000	15,000	10,000
" B.	8000 25	100,000	50,000	25,000	15,000	10,000
" C.	4,000 10	100,000	50,000	25,000	15,000	10,000
" D.	20,000 5	50,000	25,000	12,500	7,500	5,000
" E.	20,000 1	10,000	5,000	2,500	1,500	1,000

The number of Horses entered is upwards of 200.

The drawing of this Sweepstake will take place publicly on the 28th day of May, 1850, the day on which the race will be run—the place and hour being first duly announced by advertisement when the names of all the horses entered will be afforded amongst the subscribers in each class, and on the 30th day of June next, by which time the result of the race will be known, the Prizes will be distributed; the holder of the name of the winning horse in Class "A." receiving a Prize of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars ! ! !

that of the second $30,000 &c., in accordance with the above scheme.

At this Drawing all subscribers will be admitted on producing their numbers. To gentlemen of the Press free admission will be given; thus affording every security to the subscribers and the public.

Independently of the above, the proprietors have opened

BETTING LISTS

by which any desired bet (according to the state of the odds) may be obtained in all the great racing events and as will be seen by a more detailed prospectus form added to all subscribers, THE HOLDER OF ANY FAVORITE HORSE IN THE ABOVE SWEEPSTAKES MAY INSURE THE CLASS FOR A CONSIDERABLE SUM WHETHER THAT HORSE WINS OR NOT.

A commission of 10 per cent to cover expenses will be deducted on payment of all Prizes.

Any further information required, will be afforded by the secretary, Mr. Archibald Mackenzie at the offices as above—to whom all applications for Agencies and other communications are to be addressed (post PAID) and all remittances, either by Bill or Note to be made, in return for which numbered Certificates will be forwarded as directed.

Lists of horses entered for the above, and all other Races of importance may be seen at the offices. 2m17

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

Fairbanks' Genuine Scale Manufactory!!

The subscribers having purchased Fairbanks celebrated gentlemen's scale patents, and employed a workman, Mr. Brooks, who has had a long experience in their manufacture, beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish to order an article superior to any thing of the kind ever offered in this market.

The subscribers would also caution their friends against purchasing worthless articles purporting to be Fairbanks' scale from irresponsible itinerant yankee pedlers—*are manufacture the genuine article.* The following are our prices.

Hay Scales, of 4 Tons draft,	$80
Coal Scales, of 1 ton draft,	40
Platform Scales, 1500 lbs. draft,	35
Do. do. do. with hoisting lever and set on trucks,	40
Do. do 1200 lbs. draft,	30
Do. do. do. on trucks, with hoisting lever,	35
Fairbanks' *American* Scale, 1500 lbs.	32
Do. do. do. 1200 lbs.	28
Do. do. do. 1500, on trucks with hoisting lever,	37
Do. do. do. " 500 lbs.	16
Flour Packing Scale, 500 lbs.	20
Counter Scales, ¼ oz. to 200 lbs., platform,	8
Do ¼ oz. to 200 lbs. platform & Scoop,	10
Dale's Counter Scale, brass lever, ½ oz. to 50 lbs. draft,	6

All the above scales are *warranted*. Those wishing to obtain a good and *reliable* Scale are requested to give us a call at No 101 French street, nearly opposite the Farmers Hotel.

G. A. BENNET & CO.

Erie, May 26, 1849. 2

Yankee Notions!

HAIR, Shoe, Shaving and scrubbing Brushes. Back, Side, fine tooth and nidding Combs. Pocket Books, Wallets, Purses., Looking Glasses, Needles, Pins, Hooks and Eyes, Percussion Caps, drawing, Slate and Carpenters' Pencils. Cigar cases, Tooth Boxes, Teething Rings, Soaper and Hair Pins. Knitting Needles, Hair Oils, Eau de Cologne or Marking Paints.—Masks of all descriptions, &c. &c, can be found at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor Peoples' Row. T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 10, 1849.

NEW GOODS.

THE *subscribers have just received* a large and well, selected assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c

In the stock may be found every variety of seasonable Dress Goods for Ladies, Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, etc. also Cloths and Cassimeres of all qualities and colors. They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine the above stock before purchasing elsewhere. JAMES HUGHES & Co.

Erie, Nov. 8, 1849. 39

CASH! CASH!!

THE subscribers will pay CASH for any quantity of

inch White Wood,		
"	"	"
2½, 3, 4 and 5 inch White Wood Plank,		
6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in. sq.	"	column.
4 by 4 inch square	"	scantling.

Also, Cherry, Black Walnut and Sycamore.

Jan 25, 1850. GEO. SELDEN & SON'

1000 Feet Window Glass.

200 BOXES English, French and American Window Glass' comprising all the sizes from 8 by 10 to 32 by 44. This assortment contains some of the best *double thick*, suitable for show windows and cases. Also, a lot of French 8 by 10, altogether superior to what is usually brought into this market, but which will be sold as low as the American. Altogether ours in this line is superior to any other out of the cities, and will be sold on terms that will suit all reasonable persons.

CARTER & BROTHER,

Erie, July 11, 1849. No. 6 Reed House.

IRISH Linen and any quantity of Bleached Shirting and very cheap at the store of S. JACKSON.

MUFFS and BOAS.—A fine assortment of Lynx, Genetta, Siberian Squirrel and Fox Muffs, selling cheap, at

Jan. 19, 1850. WRIGHT'S Corner.

GOLD, Silver and Florence Leaf Gold Silver and Composition Bronzes; Japanned tins, assorted colors.

Nov. 21. CARTER & BROTHER.

SILVER WARE.

JUST received direct from the Nutmeg State, a large supply of Silver work not made in Erie, but in Hartford, by a man who has manufactured Silver work upwards of twenty years: my silver ware is all stamped on the back "W. N. Lewis," and all such is warranted as pure as coin. Engraving on Spoons done in the neatest manner, free of charge WM. N. LEWIS.

MULL.—Cambrie and Lisle Edging and Inserting, a good assortment at. S. R. DEWEY'S

Erie. Oct. 6 21

COTTON YARN, Carpet Warp, Wicking and Batting, an white and colored Wadding at C. M. TIBBALS.

VICTORINES, of various styles, colors and qualities, just opening and for sale by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

Sugar House Molasses.

A first-rate article of Stewart's Syrup; also,good N. O. Molasses can be had of T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849 27

LONG SHAWLS.—A new arrival of Long Shawls, of different quality and prices, just received by J. HUGHES & CO.

Erie, Dec. 5, 1849. 30

BOYS' FANCY HATS, just received and for sale cheap for Cash by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

WOOL HATS, of every style and variety, just received and for sale cheap by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

LAMPS.—New style Solar and other kinds of Lamps, and any quantity of Wicking, Chimnies and Globes, at.

Erie Nov. 24, 1849, LOOMIS & Co's.

SILK WRAPPERS, for Ladies and Gents, together with a good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery, just received at

Nov. 3, 1849. WRIGHT'S.

WHITE FISH.

100 BBLS., half and quarter Bbls. White Fish and Trout, just received and for sale at lowest prices—inspected and warranted. R. O. HULBERT.

Erie, Nov. 3, 1849. 25

NEW STORE!

No. 5, Reed House, French Street, Erie, Pa.

J. & H. WHIPPLE, respectfully inform the public that they have this day opened the largest and best stock of imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars ever offered in this part of the country consisting of the following articles, viz.: 9 half pipes Port Wine, 6 do. Madeira; 5 do. Sherry; 3 do, Malaga; 3 bbls. Jamaica Rum; 5 do. Old Monongahela Whiskey; 10 half and quarter pipes Otard and Signet Brandy; 10 eighths do.; 5 bbls Cherry do: 9 pipes Holland Gin; 1 pipe St. Croix Rum, 1 pipe old Irish Whiskey, and 25,000 Spanish Cigars, of different brands.

The above articles were taken from the Custom House in New York by us on the 21st of October last, and are warranted as pure as any ever imported. Country dealers are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere as we are confident we can sell cheaper than can be bought in the State of New York for Cash. Grain of all kinds wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Erie, November 24, 1849. tf27

PRINTS!! PRINTS!!!

13,155 YARDS English and American Prints, some as low as 6 cents per yard, warranted fast colors, at

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. C. M. TIBBALS.

CASH! CASH!

CASH will be paid for 1000 Bushels OATS, if delivered soon, at the Empire Stores. H. CADWELL.

Erie, Feb. 19. 40

SILK PLUSH HUNGARIAN CAPS, a beautiful article, for sale cheap by R. S. HUNTER; Park Row.

LADIES' HOSE, in great variety, just received and for sale at the Hat and Cap store of R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

(of Philadelphia,)

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,	Edmond A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,	John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,	John B. Penrose,
Hugh Craig,	Samuel Edwards,	George Serrell,
Henry Lawrence	David B. Stacey	Edward Darlington
Charles Kelley,	Isaac R. Davis,	T. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hay,	John S. Newlin,
Dr. S. Thomas,	Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.
	Spencer McIlvaine,	

Richard S. Newbould, Sec'y. Wm. Martin Pres't

☞ Application can be made to J. KELLOGG, Agent, Erie

Erie, Feb. 10, 1849.

A GOOD assortment of Winter Vestings, some very nice, for cheap at the store of S. JACKSON.

Hold Up! Walk Up and see the Bang Up!!

THE public are invited to call at the Erie Steam Foundry, or at our Store, and examine the last *Paragon* of Cooking Stoves, just got out with an uncommon large Oven, high enough to bake a large Turkey on its feet, while six loves of bread are baking around it. The "noise and confusion" it has made East, has induced the characteristic name of BANG UP. One who lately saw nine loaves of beautifully baked bread, taken from the oven at one time, "was reminded of the capacity of a small pig which drank two quarts of whey at a draught, and did not then fill the measure which contained the whey into four inches." See certificates.

Erie, Feb. 2, 1850. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER,

ERIE, January 22, 1850.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester: Gent.—To your inquiry whether the "Bang Up" Cooking Stove purchased from you during the present month, has given satisfaction or not, I have the pleasure of answering that said stove has met our fullest expectation in every particular, and would not be exchanged for any other pattern now in use of which I have knowledge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. A. SCOTT.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester: Gent.—We are using your improved modern Cooking Stove, called the "Bang Up," and after a fair trial I can recommend it as superior to any stove in use in this section of the country. Among the most prominent advantages of this stove, is the commodiousness of the Oven, it being sufficiently capacious for the largest family, and also in a saving of fuel. I am satisfied that one half the fuel necessary for any stove we have ever used will amply supply this. Take it all in all, I think it difficult to improve.

Truly yours, MILES W. CAUGHEY.

January 23, 1850.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester; Gent.—Having used your improved "Bang Up" Cooking Stove, I wish to express my entire satisfaction of its value, as combining all the good qualities I desired, and shall take great pleasure in testifying to its merits, and in showing it to any who may wish to see it in operation, at my Grocery store, corner of 7th and State streets.

HORACE BALDWIN.

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON,

KEYSTONE BUILDING, NO. 1, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

SECTION 1st., NORTH LANTERNE.—Front Window, sticks out about a foot, containing hanging Lamps, Solar do., Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, and a variety of other articles, which the beholder may see without trouble or expence.

SECTION 2d, CENTER CASE, may be found a variety of Card cases, silver combs, diamond, torquois, ruby, garnet and plain Gold Rings, Buckles and Slides, miniature lockets, &c

SECTION 3.—Gold and Silver, Patent Levers, Anchor and Lepien duplex and common escapement Watches, gold guard and fob chains steel do. Soup Ladles, (Bagley Gold pens.)

SECTION 4.—Silver, German silver, table and tea Spoons, butter knives, gold, silver, German silver and steel spectacles.

SECTION 5.—Pen and pack Knives, Razors and Strops, Sheats and Scissors, finger Rings steel Beads and Clasps and tassels, silk and Tooth Brushes, shaving do. fine Ivory Combs, shell, horn, Buffalo horn, back and side Combs; steel Pens, needles; pocket Ink stands, snuff and tobacco Boxes, Envelopes, note Paper, visiting Cards, tuning forks, sheet Music and Preceptors.

SECTION 6. Side Case.—Filled with silver plated Fruit Baskets, Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Tray, Branch Candlesticks, plated and Britania Tea Sets, Flour vases, &c.

SECTION 7.—Gerondole, Britania Tea Sets, extra Coffe and Tea Pots, hair Brushes, military Soap, Wallets and Pocket Books, spool Racks, Dolls, Ivory handle Knives and Forks, common do. gammon Boards, Dominos, money Belts, Port Folios, navy and revenue Buttons, Carey Pans, &c.

SECTION 8—Contains Bass Viols, Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Clarionets, Piccolos, Fifes, Accordions, Brass Horns, and right in the middle of the floor stands three of the best Pianos Ever in Erie.

SECTION 9, SOUTH SIDE.—Front Window, contents vary but little from the other, except a few Feather Dusters.

SECTION 10.—Solar Lamps, Extra glasses and shades, 30 hour and eight day O. G. and gothic Clocks, Tea Servers, Looking Glasses, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, all of which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased at any other respectable store in New York. And we wish it distinctly understood that we do not advertise to work very low in order to shave you on our goods, as another has declared was his object, but mean to be consistent and reasonable in all our prices.

November 21, 1849. y23

FAIRMOUNT MILLS ARE NOT CLOSED.

WE WANT WHEAT.

Cash! Cash! Cash!! Cash!! Cash!! Cash!!

WE will pay Cash for Whitewood, Cherry, Sycamore, Curled Maple and Black Walnut Lumber.

FLOUR.

We have a good stock of superfine FLOUR on hand, for sale by the load, half barrel, or by the pound. Also, a few barrels of J. Towner's best. The subscribers take this opportunity of returning their thanks for the liberal patronage they have been favored with heretofore. WALKER & TOWNER.

Erie, Jan. 25 3m37

NEW CONCERN.

LIVERY AND EXCHANGE STABLE.

W. C. BRALEY, having purchased and made additions to the Livery Stock formerly owned by E. Willis, situate on State street, between 7th and 8th, in the rear of James Liddle's Blacksmith shops, would inform his friends and the public that it will afford him pleasure at all times to accommodate them with

Horses, Buggies and Sleighs.

He is also prepared to Set and Trim Tails, and attend Lame and Sick Horses, in the most approved manner. Work warranted. Horses taken to keep by the week, month of year, on reasonable terms. Erie, Jan 24, 1850.—4m37

CLEAR THE TRACK

FOR THE

Great Western Locomotive!!

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED! CALL at SIEGEL'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is NOW receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following, viz.,

SUGARS.—Six tons of Port Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and Powdered.

COFFEE.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rico.

MOLASSES.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

TEAS.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial tea in six pound cadies for family use.

TOBACCO.—Fifty half pound twist, Cut, or Unfixed, Lump and Tanners-ed.

150 Kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest kind of an assortment of Pants and Dyestuffs.

100 kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.

LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madera, Malaga, Claret and French West Wine.

TOBACCO.—100 dozen Schotz's fine New York Smoking, sixteen loves Carendish, 40 dozen fine cut Rappee and Vaceuloy Snuff.

POWDER and SHOT.—Two kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, bar Lead and Percussion Caps.

Thirty boxes Candy, 25 drums of Malaga Figs, 30 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the *Farmer's Hotel and see* for your selves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL.

DETERGENT AND DIURETIC.

DR. MYER'S

Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion Compound.

THIS valuable Medicinal preparation DIFFERS ENTIRELY from any simple "Extract of Sarsaparilla," or common purifying Medicine. It is a compound of many of the

MOST CLEANSING MEDICINES,

With *others acting directly on the Kidneys* or having immediate reference to the relief and continued healthy operation of some internal organs. It contains articles which enter into no other preparation in existence, and

IT IS UNRIVALED

In purifying and refreshing effects, by any Medicine in the world. It is put up

IN LARGE BOTTLES,

Is *very pleasant* to the taste, and is more concentrated,

STRONGER, BETTER AND CHEAPER

Than any other in Market. Persons who have taken "Sarsaparilla" *by the gallon*, without relief, have been *radically cured*, by using two or three bottles.

This is the only Compound in which Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion are so prepared, to offer the peculiar virtues of each, in combination with pure Extracts of other healing articles in a highly concentrated state. Its ingredients are

PURELY VEGETABLE,

And are such roots and barks as are found—though chiefly affecting certain parts—in their general tendency to produce *the most cleansing and healing effects.*

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

To cure many diseases, Dropsies, Kidney Complaints, &c., draw off Watery Humors from the Blood or corrupt and irritating secretions of diseased organs from the body, without the thorough operation on the Kidneys, as caused by this Medicine. *No other* extract even *pretends to this effect.* In fact this very operation for which it is *particularly compounded*, differs from all other preparations, and makes it *the best compound in existence.*

IN ALL CASES OF DROPSY.

Use this medicine. It *will relieve. It has cured when life itself was despaired of.* It contains articles that *will cure if anything can*, and takes the *only method* to make *permanent cures.* This Remedy

PURIFIES AND DRIVES OUT

All impure and gross humours, not only by working directly on the blood, but by restoring each organ to healthy vigor, and especially increasing the action of those which draw from the body, and lastingly remove all

IMPURE OR DISEASED FLUIDS.

All diseases originating in a depraved state of the vital fluids, Eruptions, Ulcers, Sores, Collection of Watery Humors,

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

Will find this the *best* alterative, and most cleansing Medicine, *far before any other in invigorating effect.* It has worked some of the *greatest cures* of Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

Bladders, &c. *A splendid diuretic. No extract is so good* for Weakness of the Kidneys. Weak back, Retention or Involuntary flow of Urine, Burning or Scalding, *Involuntary Emissions*, or other irritability. REMEMBER, *the only Medicine that heals these parts.* In Scrofulous habits of the System, Lax and weakened states,

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

Wasting diseases of the Lungs, Pains in the Breast, &c., the soothing Pectoral and bracing Tonic in the Lungs most kindly, and strengthen the body, while the acrid humours that feed the system are cleansed. *The relieving action of the Kidneys is marked in Lungs disease.* It is warranted *superior to any preparation* —Sudden attacks from Exposure *are certainly cured.*

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

For Irregular, Supp essed or painful Menstruation. Fluor Albus, Uterine Diseases, or any derangement of the Female Frame. It never disappoints expectation. *No one mon medicine will reach these derangements.* This compound contains certain Roots, *the best and only ones that should be used.* It cures the most aggravated forms.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND DECLINE,

It will refresh in medately. A few days' use will convince the incredulous. The appetite increased—the nerves so quiet—spirits raised and new, Pure and Rich Blood takes the place of vitiated and corrupt.

USE IT IN YOUR FAMILIES,

You will never be without it. It will do more good, and cure more speedily, the hundreds of petty diseases, Colds, Bowel Complaints, Impure Blood, &c., than anything you have ever tried.—*Look at Certificates.* The WEAKEST INFANT or most delicate Female *can take it with perfect safety.*

BEAR IT IN MIND.

That this is the *only medicine* that has ever cured the low, wearing Sore Fever, as attested by *the oaths of some thirty* of the cured, and you will acknowledge

THERE IS SOMETHING IN IT.

Where obstructions of the organs have caused deposits,

GRAVEL,

Or Stone in the Bladder, this medicine has been used with astonishing success. *For Certificates of Cures of this or any disease, see Pamphlet of cures.*

THE WORST FORMS

Of DISPEPSIA of the STOMACH and BOWELS, Costiveness, DYSPEPSIA, with Debility, &c. For Bowel Complaints, *it can be relied on as a certain remedy.* Also, when accumulation of bile has caused

BILIOUS DISEASES,

Jaundice, &c., or when they are coming on, *take this and you are safe.* It carries off the corrupt bile rapidly, by the natural channels, and *ceases immediately.* It has cured

LIVER COMPLAINTS

years standing, as certificates testify. *It always gives satisfaction.* Try it. Great Physicians prescribe *it always* in diuretics. This compound is excellent—Dandelion alone is almost specific.

LOOK FOR TESTIMONY

On the pages of our PAMPHLETS or columns of our papers. A list of as influential names has *never* been given in support of *any* Medicine. We have there *indisputable* testimony of the *certain cure of every disease we mention. The most thorough investigation is requested.* GET A PAMPHLET. Call on the certifiers or ask their opinion, and you too will use it. It will affect you different from any other, and we think it will do you more good.

Prepared by Dr. H. B. MYERS, Buffalo. All orders addressed to E. Hollidge at his variety store, 228 Main st. Buffalo, N. Y. will be promptly attended to.

For sale by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa. 1y12

Another Resurrection.

An exile returned, may every child wail some lost exile home, *and finally may the time hasten when the last returning* wanderer shall be reclaimed and gathered to the fold.

The subscriber, after encountering much tribulation and having his works tried as by fire and suffered loss, has come to himself, and has received a small stock of *BOOKS* for sale, and expects more, which will be disposed of cheap for Cash. It is hoped that my friends will not be discouraged because the stock is small—remember he that is faithful over a few things shall be made ruler over many. The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for past favors, and especially to those who, in days with warm hearts and open hands patronized him in former years when, in prosperity, in adversity, in tribulation and oppression, showed by works of their father which is in heaven acted on the principle that it is no more blessed to give than to receive. He still wants the patronage of his friends, and will be thankful for the smallest favors at his hine. He has nothing to promise them in return at present. He could put them in fashionable employment, but it would be like feeding them on husks. May they long live to gladden the hearts of the orphans, and wipe the tear of affliction and grief from the eye of the oppressed widow.

He believes that He that numbers the hairs of the head and does not allow a sparrow to fall without his notice, will enable the subscriber to show his gratitude by his works. He would almost be willing to say in the language of good old Simeon, let thou thy servant depart in peace. Some few persons in former days have complained of his style of expressing himself. He regrets exceedingly that he should be so unfortunate as to express himself so as to offend the most sensitive, delicate and chaste ear. He would not wish to be understood that he is complaining because others allow him. They have as good a right to differ from him as he has to differ from them. Shortly expected providence permitting, an assortment of Christmas and New Year Books. Constantly kept on hand Quills Paper, Black Sand, Blue, Black and Red Ink; Blank Books ruled and bound to pattarn; old Bebound on short notice; good Vinegar in exchange for Rags.—Corner of French and Sixth streets.

OLIVER SPAFFORD.

Erie, December 22, 1849.

JUST ARRIVED AT THE OLD KEYSTONE GROCERY,

No. 7, Poor People's Row.

I HAVE just arrived from the East with a large assortment of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Sugars, &c., &c., which I will sell a little cheaper than any other Establishment in the City. Give me a call if you have any doubts as to the truth of this statement and satisfy yourselves. T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. 27

LAMPS.

A VARIETY of Solar Lamps, of the newest patterns and most approved styles; also, Camphene Lamps of different styles, globes, chimneys, whicks &c., constantly on hand and will be sold cheap. W. N. LEWIS

STONE WARE.

1000 GALLS. Ohio pressed and turned Stone Ware, consisting of Churns, Jars, Butter Jars, Milk Crocks &c &c. for sale cheap at the Keystone Grocery, No. 7, Poor People. Row. T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 10, 1849,

GINGHAMS.—Scotch, French and American Ginghams, for sale very cheap by. S. R. DEWEY.

BROWN and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings by the bale piece or yard, at the very lowest figures, at TIBBALS'

MERINOES.—French, English and German Merinoes, grades and colors. Call and see them. S. R. DEWEY'S.

Erie, Oct. 6. 21

SUGAR CURED WHITE FISH, a delightful article, just received and for sale by R. O. HULBERT

Nov. 3, 1849. 2

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

THE well-earned reputation of Fairbanks' Scales has induced the venders of imperfect and worthless balances to offer them as "Fairbanks' Scales;" and purchasers have thereby, in many cases, been subjected to fraud and imposition. The subscribers have no controversy with honorable competitors who transact business in their own names, but regarding the perpetrators of the above fraud as pursuing a course alike unjust and dishonorable, they take this measure to caution the public of their impositions. *The Patentees manufacture under their own inspection, and only* at their factory in St. Johnsbury, Vt. For sale by

S. F. PRATT & CO.
H. O. COWING & CO. } Buffalo, N. Y.

Erie, March, 16, 1850 6m14

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber, late Prothonotary of Erie county, for taxes and fees on Judicial proceedings, are hereby notified that their accounts are now made out and placed in the hands of Jas. Gunnison, Esq., for immediate collection and payment to him or to the subscriber, is the only way to save costs.

Erie, March 9, 1850.—6m13 WILSON KING.

"USE HOWE'S COUGH CANDY." The best and cheapest article of the kind; price 5 and 10 cents a stick.

Erie, March 16. J. H. BURTON.

"John Anderson my Joe John."

ANDERSON'S Solace and Goodwin's Pressed Cavendish Tobacco for sale by J. H. BURTON.

WALL AND WINDOW PAPER.—A good assortment offered very cheap at

March 23. WRIGHT'S Corner.

BRISTOL'S Superior Extract Vanilla, Bitter Almond, Peach, Lemon, &c., also superior Rose Water, for sale by

Erie, March 16. J. H. BURTON.

TANNER'S OIL.—A few Barrels on hand, for sale by

J. H. BURTON.

SHAWLS, of every description, and very cheap, at

Erie Oct. 6. S. R. DEWEY'S

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, and PLASTER.—A heavy stock for the winter and spring trade for sale low, at C. B. WRIGHT'S,

Jan. 19.

1000 LIGHT WINDOW SASH, filled with a good quality of Glass, and for sale at factory prices, by

Erie, March 30. 1849. CARTER & BROTHER.

FIRE AND WEATHER PROOF PAINTS.—An assortment of colors of this valuable yet cheap article on hand and for sale by CARTER & BROTHER.

LINSEED OIL, boiled and raw, for sale at a small advance above costs. CARTER & BROTHER.

100 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, English, French and American, for sale low by CARTER & BROTHER.

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, ect. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 *Nassau st., New York City.*

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND,

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHER* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind, when introduced; but would be retarded in bringing it into general notice, when its estimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this

GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breath of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration by time.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared *on scientific principles* by a *scientific man.* The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's. Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medical properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if not removed in preparing it for use, *fermentation and acid*, which is injurious to the system.—Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from anything else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP," But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations of every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of

CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvelous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Coughs and Colds*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Surpressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases.*

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflamation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally throughout the system, and thus completely subdues and eradicates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What put acid into a system already diseased with acid?* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when the food we eat sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhea, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood! What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would beat the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *article*; and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are in capable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health,

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of med